

AUGUSTA HISTORICAL BULLETIN

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AUGUSTA HISTORICAL BULLETIN

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A purpose of the Augusta County Historical Society is to publish *Augusta Historical Bulletin* to be sent without charge to all members. Single issues are available at \$3.00 per copy.

The membership of the society is composed of annual and life members who pay the following dues:

Annual (individual)	\$7.00
Annual (family)	\$10.00
Annual (sustaining)	\$25.00
Life Membership	\$125.00
Annual (Institutional)	\$10.00
Contributing—Any amount	

OLD WAYNESBORO IN PICTURES

Part I

Copyright Dorothy Anne Reinbold*
Waynesboro Public Library

[This brief written portion of Waynesboro's history to 1890 is the written outgrowth of a portion of a slide presentation being developed by the Waynesboro Public Library. This work, we hope, will later involve a more complete written history and a complete pictorial coverage of Waynesboro's history from its founding to the present.]

This presentation is the result of the cooperation of the Waynesboro Public Library and many persons in the community. Without their help this gathering of material would not have been possible. We extend a special thanks to Will Cockrell for taking all the slides that have become a part of the library collection.

Waynesboro was named for General Anthony Wayne, the Revolutionary War hero probably as much for his peacemaking success with the Indians on the frontier as for his Revolutionary War exploits.

There were settlers in the Waynesboro area at least by 1747. An early literary mention of the area was made by Thomas Jefferson in his *Notes on the State of Virginia* in which he described an Indian barrow in the low grounds of the South Branch of the Shenandoah where it is crossed by the road leading from the Rockfish Gap to Staunton. He described it as then under cultivation and likely to disappear in time.

Graves of settlers named Allen have been found probably dating from 1778 or possibly 1788.

The Marquis de Chastellux in his book *Travels in North America in the Years 1780, 1781, and 1782* recorded the following "Two hundred paces beyond the ford, but more than forty miles from the place which I had set out from, I found the inn that Mr. Jefferson had indicated to me; it is one of the worst lodging places in all America. Mrs. Teaze, the mistress of the house, was some time ago bereft by the death of her husband,

*Presented to the Society at Spring Meeting 1978.

and I verily believe that she was also bereft of all her furniture, for I have never seen a more badly furnished house, a poor tin vessel was the only "bowl" used for the family, our servants, and ourselves, I dare not say for what other use it was offered to use when we went to bed. As we were four masters, without counting the rifleman, who had followed us and whom I had invited to supper, the hostess and her family were obliged to give up their bed to us. Just as we were deciding to make use of it, a tall young man entered the room where we were assembled, opened a closet, and took out a little bottle. I asked him what it was. "It's a drug," he said, "which the doctor hereabouts has ordered me to take every day." "And what's your trouble?" I added. "Oh, not much," he replied, "only a 'little itch.'" I found this admission appealing in its candor, but I was by no means sorry that I had sheets in my portmanteau. It may easily be imagined that I was not tempted to breakfast in this house next morning. It is interesting to note that the Waynesboro area already had its own doctor at this early a date, and although the Marquis was highly critical of Mrs. Teaze, Louis-Philippe and other travellers of that period recorded too many similar experiences to make Mrs. Teaze's inn any other than an average inn of that time.

In about 1798, the year Waynesboro was laid off in plots, Mr. James Flack gave land as a site for a union church and burial ground. A simple frame structure was created and stood until 1824, when it was torn down and replaced by a brick church built for that part of the Tinkling Spring congregation living in the Waynesboro area.

A map entitled "A plot of the east end of Waynesborough as laid off by Samuel and Jean Estill 1798," is a copy of one drawn by Dr. R. H. Henry on July 17, 1839, and the earliest map of Waynesboro the library has thus far located. It shows how little area the town limits encompassed at that time.

Although the plot map and the seal of the city indicate a date of 1798, the actual act establishing the town was not passed by the General Assembly until January 8, 1801. James Flack, William Patrick, Claudius Bustard, Robert Stuart, James Steel, Andrew Fulton, and William White, gentlemen, were designated as the first trustees.

Peyton notes that by 1802, a flouring mill was erected on the South River at Waynesboro.

A booklet published by Mountain Top Hotel notes an establishment date of 1777. Robert and Henrietta Liston, the

British minister and his wife dined at Hugh Paul's Tavern atop Rockfish Gap on August 3, 1800. On the way down the mountain the carriage axle broke and the carriage was dragged down the mountain using a cut tree as a sledge. The carriage was repaired at a tavern a half mile beyond the foot of the Blue Ridge. At this time, Mountain Top was so well known statewide as to be designated by the General Assembly as the meeting place for the Rockfish Commission. One commissioner from each senatorial district was to meet to decide the best site for the state university. Twenty-one of the twenty-four members were present, including Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and Archibald Stuart. Jefferson was elected to preside and on August 31, 1818 the commission voted for Charlottesville, Jefferson's choice of site.

In the early days Waynesboro was known as the place the "bloods" went. Reprints from 1809 Staunton papers show ads for horse races to be run in Waynesborough for a three-day period. A note states "The Rules of the Fairfield Jockey Club will be strictly observed." Catlett and Fishburne state that "During the War of 1812 on one of the meadows, later known as 'Springdale,' was one of the three celebrated race courses of Virginia, and such crowds attended the races that recruiting officers claimed they enlisted more recruits there than elsewhere."

Lotteries were also popular and one 1809 paper advertised a lottery in Waynesborough in which the principal prize was to be a log house, two stories high, with a separate kitchen, a stable and a lot "well paled in." There were also other prizes. The "Drawing" would be held when all fifty-two tickets were sold. The price of the tickets was ten dollars each, with 12 months credit given from the date of the drawing to pay the cost of the ticket. A list of places where tickets could be purchased followed. At that time lottery drawings consisted of two wheels, one with numbers, the other with the prizes. When a winning number was drawn, bystanders attempted to buy the winner's ticket before the prize was drawn. The winner had to decide whether to sell it for what he could get, or hold out, hoping that the prize drawn would be one of the big ones. However, for all this activity, the 1810 census shows Waynesboro had only 44 separate households, with a population total of 200 free citizens and 38 slaves. The slaves were held by a total of 15 owners.

On February 9, 1818, an act was passed by the General Assembly incorporating a library company in the town of

Waynesboro, to be known as "The Waynesborough Circulating Library Company." Stock in this library was listed in the settling of the estate of Daniel Keiser in 1842, indicating that it was still active at that date.

Schools from the Revolutionary War until 1810 or 1812 were the common or "old-field" schools with teachers who were nearly as ignorant as the pupils. A conversation with a candidate for a job was recorded in the paper and went as follows: "What can you teach?" "Well, most anything." "Do you know your letters?" "Oh, yes." "Can you spell?" "Oh, yes." "Can you read?" "No, I can not, but I think I can learn while the scholars are learning to spell." Waynesboro's schoolmaster was Peter Lanieve who was better educated than most, but those going on to a school were usually tutored by the well educated Presbyterian ministers of the area.

Negroes were prohibited from an education by an act of the General Assembly passed in 1819. Nat Turner had been an educated Negro and it was feared that the ability to read abolitionist literature would cause additional rebellions. The text of this law was periodically printed in the local papers and served as a reminder of the penalties for violating this statute.

Built in 1824, the first Presbyterian Church was served by one pastor who conducted services two Sundays at Tinkling Spring and then one Sunday at Waynesboro. About 1820, Dr. Wilson "removed to the neighborhood of Waynesboro" and opened a school. He continued as pastor to Tinkling Spring. From that time on, Waynesboro had a school.

The Methodist Church, which began in 1818 with an itinerant minister preaching a sermon to two women, had grown. The church was under construction for several years, as nearly all the work was done by the members of the church. Circuit riders supplied the church. Although it was not originally intended to use the church grounds for burial, five persons were buried here as a result of their special request.

Waynesboro, as a result of its location near Rockfish Gap, a main through road, saw steady commercial travel. Wagoners, carrying goods over the Blue Ridge in large covered wagons, and proud of their horses, on which they depended for their livelihood, decked them with bells. If a "bell team" ever got stuck in the mud and had to be pulled out by another team, that team claimed their bells. As bells were costly, only the very best teams became bell teams.

On December 19, 1832, the General Assembly passed an act incorporating the trustees of the Waynesborough Academy and Town Hall. The Academy was built on a lot purchased for \$150.00 from George M. Koiner. The edifice cost \$575 to build; this was raised by public subscription. The first principal of the school was Rev. James C. Wilson and his assistant was Miss Margaret Lewis. Both boys and girls were taught there. Courses included the classics, mathematics, English grammar and composition, painting and needlework. Classes were held from 8 a.m. until noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the summer. Winter hours were from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

An act passed February 12, 1834 reincorporated the town of Waynesborough, and among the other things mentioned the necessity of "a clerk or senior trustee or other person appointed to receive and preserve papers and records of said town." The Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia published in 1835 describes Waynesboro as an "industrious and wealthy little village." It notes that the "present town is called 'Waynesboro,' junior ('Waynesboro,' senior lying a little N. having fallen into ruins)." At that time, Waynesboro had 70 dwelling houses, 5 mercantile stores, 2 houses of public worship (1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian), 1 incorporated academy, 1 common school and public library, 1 extensive manufacturing flour mill and a wool carding machine, 1 hotel (kept in the best style), 2 tanyards, 2 saddlers, 3 tailors, 1 hatter, 1 silversmith and watchmaker, 1 wagon-maker, 1 chairmaker, 2 cabinetmakers, 3 boot and shoe factories, and 3 blacksmith's shops. The population was listed as not less than 500 persons of whom four were regular physicians.

The Alexander Company came to Waynesboro about 1844 and began the manufacture of furniture. In addition, records show they supplied lumber, building supplies, did some hauling, made coffins, and performed burials. Their record book shows the names of deceased persons, costs of the funerals, and in some cases how the deceased met his death. It also clearly shows the inflation that resulted during the period of the Civil War.

The "Anniversary of Our Independence" was cause of great celebration in Waynesboro during the 1840's. Holiday festivities were always opened by prayer and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, which was followed by "appropriate remarks." The company then adjourned to the Waynesboro Hotel for luncheon. When the table was cleared, the toasting began. In 1845, 13 regular toasts and 40 volunteer toasts were offered and

in 1846, 13 regular toasts and 49 volunteer toasts. One of those offered in 1845 was a toast "To woman, taken from from man's head that she might rule him—not from his feet that he might oppress her—but from his side, that she might be equal with him—from under his arm that he might protect her—from near his heart that he might love her." Several toasts were offered each year by women, indicating their presence in the company. The group festivities continued until early evening when they went home.

Koiners were only one of the slaveholders in the area, although census reports seem to indicate that only about one-third of the families were actual slaveowners. Newspapers at this time featured ads for same ranged from \$100 to 1c and no thanks. Other ads were of the "wanted-to-buy" type, requesting able-bodied, young, or likely Negroes.

Free Negroes were not common in this area, and those freed at that time of their master's death were encouraged to leave the area and go north. It was feared that free Negroes would heighten slave discontent.

"Little Tammany" appears to have been the nickname of Waynesboro for nearly one hundred years. This name for Waynesboro appears in newspapers of the 1830's and as late as 1910, although with diminishing frequency after 1900. "Little Tammany" regularly delivered the Democratic vote in state and national elections and celebrated all political victories with grand festivities.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, Jr. wrote in his "Journey to the Springs, 1846" that they drove over a very good road to Waynesborough. Crossing Rockfish Gap, they met a man named Chapman who had a carriage with a brake that could lock both hind wheels, and take the weight off the horses. They met Mr. Chapman again at the tollgate at the foot of Rockfish Gap, and examined the brakes. They then drove on to Waynesborough, and had similar brakes put on at the local blacksmith shop which was owned by Mr. Chapman, who also owned the hotel. The Bonapartes stayed overnight in Waynesborough and left the next day for Buffalo Gap. This was certainly an early evidence of the importance of the tourist trade to Waynesboro.

With the passage of the local option education law of 1846, education became available for the poor whites of Augusta County. It was estimated that the Waynesboro district has 120

indigent white children between the ages of 5 and 16. The state allotted a total of \$64.84 for the education of these children.

Those who could pay attended the local private schools. These included the Academy, a classical school run by B. M. Smith, a school run by N. H. Massie, and a girls' school run by Miss Sarah H. Douglass.

By the mid-1840's it became obvious that war with Mexico was imminent and ads urged people to lay in a supply of salt before the war cut off the source of this commodity. Bibles were given by the ladies of Waynesboro to those leaving for the war, including one to James Pelter on January 24, 1847 as he was about to leave as a member of the Augusta Volunteers serving in the Virginia Regiment. The troops returned August 1848 and were welcomed back at a formal ceremony at Mountain Top. The Waynesboro men immediately dispersed to their homes, but the Staunton contingent went on to additional parades and festivities there, before being reunited with their families.

The railroad was soon to be a link connecting the Shenandoah Valley with eastern Virginia. Augusta County wanted the railroad to cross at Rockfish Gap and this was the route decided upon in 1847. By June 1849, Col. Claudius Crozet and his corps of engineers had been surveying for some time, and they announced that the tunnel would be between 4,000 to 5,000 ft. long and 16 to 20 ft. wide. The cost was estimated at \$3.50 per square yard and the earliest completion date, three years from the start of actual digging.

In 1877, the Vindicator printed an article on the "flush" times in Waynesboro during the nine years that the tunnel was being built. During this period, there was a settlement of about a thousand Irish men at the tunnel, and it was stated that they spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in Waynesboro.

On February 11, 1850 about 250 Irish from the Rockfish Gap area marched to a house near Tinkling Spring where ten or twelve Irish men and several women were living, although half of the men were absent at the time of the assault. The Rockfish Gap group took possession of the house, beat the inhabitants, broke open trunks and boxes, tore up and destroyed their clothes, and then drove the women into a room, fastened the door and set fire to the house, completely destroying it. The women managed to escape, however. Although armed with cudgels and pistols the Cork-men of Rockfish Gap did not kill or seriously injure anyone. The military arrested 50. Of this num-

ber only 15 or 20 could be recognized by witnesses and only eight remained to stand trial. Even these were discharged for lack of evidence against them.

The Waynesborough Hotel, located one lot down from the corner of Main Street and Wayne Avenue toward the river was the regular stopping place for the public stages from the 1830's through early 1850's. In 1843, William Chapman purchased the hotel and after a year and a half leased it to Mr. William Gibbs, who was the proprietor referred to by Mary Jane Boggs in her account of her trip in 1851: "June 12, 1851. We are at Giggs' Hotel. We had a very good supper and I had the opportunity of tasting apple butter for the first time. . . . We heard two ladies on the other side of the street singing accompanied by a guitar and violin, and the music was tolerably good. They sang the 'Officer's Funeral.' Our room seems comfortable enough, though the sheets appear to have received some pressure besides that of the iron. We rang for the chambermaid, but she insisted that they were clean, and called up another woman to prove it, so I suppose we must take her word for it. Cousin Betty asked one of us to bring her the candle just now that she might examine the footbucket in order to ascertain whether it was clean, but we both assured her we had looked and it was very white and nice inside, so she commenced operations, and after she had finished, discovered that the bucket was really filthy and had been white-washed inside to prevent any unpleasantness.

"June 13, 1851. There are a great many boarders here. Mr. Gibbs, the owner of the 'hotel' is a cross looking man and judging from his appearance, I should say he is rather too intimately acquainted with 'John Barleycorn.' (The barkeeper and waiter is named Jerry) and he calls out in the sharpest tone imaginable to a little black girl who brings in warm bread and to another poor sleepy-looking little child who keeps the flies from the table, to know 'if they can't move a little faster?' After breakfast, we came up and sat in the parlor a while, where we amused ourselves by trying to play on the old 'rattle trap' which is a substitute for a piano, and by looking at the lazy men sauntering about the street."

A view of Rockfish Gap looking west was painted by Beyer, a German touring in this area and painting scenes of the times. The Rockfish Gap scene was painted at the time when the Irish were still working on the tunnel. Mary Jane Boggs wrote about them saying "One of the poor men who work on the railroad had

made a clearing among the trees in order to plant his potatoes. There are a great many Irish cabins on each side of the mountains which reminded me of descriptions I have read of the lowest class in Ireland. They are mere hovels, and most of them have one or two barrels on the top of the chimney, but in some of them we saw muslin curtains, a strange mixture of dirt and finery." A cholera epidemic occurred in August 1854. By the second week twenty persons had died and the disease had spread to the western slope of the mountain, causing concern that it might spread beyond the Irish laborers at Rockfish Gap. More cases were reported the following summer.

The tunnel progressed slowly, plagued by hard rock, water, and cave-ins. In addition to Irish labor, slaves were rented from nearby owners. The supervisors believed them to be better workers than the Irish. Because the tunnel was going to take more time than was estimated, it was decided to run a temporary track over the mountain. A line had already been laid between Waynesboro and Staunton and an engine was needed on this side of the Blue Ridge. On July 19, 1853, an engine called the Frederick Harris, named after the first President of the old Louisa Railroad, was brought over the mountain from Mechums River to Waynesboro. The *Advocate* said it was drawn by 36 mules, the *Jeffersonian* said it was drawn by 18 mules, and a Waynesborough resident said it was pulled by 4 horses and 14 mules as it came over the turnpike. It was put on the track at Waynesborough and the first fatality occurred on July 27 when a crowd pressing too close to the engine forced a dog under the wheels. Passenger cars reached the west side of the mountain in March 1854. A passenger car taken to the top of the mountain was sent down the east slope of the mountain without the engine. Hand brakes were supposed to control the rate of descent. The next week's paper assured residents that never again would a passenger car descend detached from the locomotive and in addition "Mr. Ellet will himself accompany every passenger train over the mountain track for some time yet." The trip from Greenwood to Waynesboro took one hour and nineteen minutes to cover the 10 1/2 miles over the temporary track. In another instance, six men took a handcar without a lock from Waynesboro and pumped it to the top of the mountain where it began a rapid descent of the eastern slope. A helpful party, ascertaining their dilemma, threw a log across the track, causing the handcar to

make a sudden stop. All were more or less injured and had fewer teeth than when they started the adventure.

The tunnellers finally broke through December 1856 but it wasn't until April 1858 that the first train went through, taking a total of six minutes to run the 7/8 of a mile.

Travel from eastern Virginia to the Valley was now an easier task and tourists flocked to the springs and to such favorite tourist attractions as Weyer's Cave (now Grand Caverns). This spot attracted such people as Porte Crayon-David Strother, and Beyer who drew pictures of its wonders that were widely circulated.

Advertisements began to appear in the Staunton papers in 1855 for the Black Rock Springs Resort near Harriston, run by Mr. Faulconer. An early ad read "Situated in one of the most beautiful portions of the county of Augusta, 20 miles NE of Staunton, 8 from the celebrated Weyers Cave, being fanned by the invigorating breezes of the mountains by which they are surrounded, which in point of grandeur and sublimity is unexcelled, they possess advantages rarely equalled, conveniences seldom surpassed and which cannot fail to attract the attention of the public at large. Of the merits of the water, I need not speak, but to say that is chalybeate of the first quality..." Indications are that before this area became a "resort" residents of the neighborhood camped there on their own for several weeks at a time to partake of the health-giving properties of the water. By 1860, the resort was called "Union Springs," and run by a group of persons from New York. The name was changed back to Black Rock Springs after 1869 when a portion of the property was offered for sale.

Another Waynesboro first of this period was the subject of the following article on January 4, 1855, "The contractors are hard at work putting up the iron railroad bridge over the South River at Waynesborough. This is, we believe, the first iron bridge ever cast in Virginia. It was made at the works of Anderson and Souther, Richmond."

The telegraph lines connecting Staunton, Waynesboro, Charlottesville, and Richmond were completed August 31, 1857. Staunton complained that Waynesboro and Charlottesville caused frequent interruptions. "We hope they will learn better manners in the future. Such little establishments ought to keep silent." Waynesboro replied the following week "Staunton and

Richmond in communication, Waynesboro and Charlottesville ordered to stand back, that the Lion and the Ass may be heard."

A political crisis was in the making and talk of war began. The "Waynesboro' Greys" were organized December 10, 1859. The election of 1860 went as feared although Augusta County shows absolutely no votes for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 nor any for Fremont in 1856. It appears possible that the Republican Party did not appear on the ballot. It seems at that time it was necessary to sign the back of your ballot when you finished voting. This could also have influenced a person's vote as it certainly eliminated the "secret ballot" concept.

The children responded to the war talk of their elders and formed a group of about twenty boys ages seven to fourteen calling themselves the "Waynesboro Cadets." This group even had its own uniforms.

Individuals at this point in history could print and back their own money. John B. Smith of Waynesboro did just that in 1861.

Recruiting had begun for the Confederacy and on April 19, 1861, Waynesboro's Company E, First Virginia Cavalry mustered on Main Street. The company was presented with a Virginia flag made by the ladies of Waynesboro, and after a brief ceremony at the Academy, the 17 officers and men, including 57 from Waynesboro, left for Harper's Ferry. Those remaining behind formed the Free Fighters. This organization was composed of men not subject to military duty and whose purpose was to cooperate with the Army of Shenandoah to defend the Valley.

Captain William Patrick was the first commander of Waynesboro Company E. He was wounded at the Second Battle of Manasses while serving as Major of the 17th Battalion of the Virginia Cavalry and died September 2, 1862, three days later.

At the beginning of the war, William D. Gallaher enlisted in Company E, Virginia Cavalry as a Lieutenant and served from April 1861 until November 1861 when he was requested by the Confederate government to return to Waynesboro to manage the government run tannery there. The entire output of the tannery, mostly shoes, supplied the Confederate Army. No civilian items were made at this time.

The Valley escaped actual battles at first, but by 1864 the Union Army was in the Valley and enemy troops moved through Waynesboro. On June 10, 1864, Federal troops attacked pickets stationed around Waynesboro and drove them into town, captur-

ing some. The Union troops ascertained that an attack was expected and moved on to the Tye River.

Union troops were again in the area in September 1864 and Torbet destroyed the railroad bridge and the depot at Waynesborough, but were driven away by General Early.

The Battle of Waynesboro took place March 2, 1865. Two days earlier, Early had evacuated all troops and supplies from Staunton and Fishersville to Waynesboro, but when Sheridan reached Staunton, he decided that instead of traveling up the Valley he would turn to Waynesboro and smash Early. He ordered Merritt and Custer to proceed to Waynesboro. Early's total strength was probably fewer than 1,300 men because of desertion and sickness. They had been unable to construct any effective entrenchments and freezing rain made that kind of work almost impossible. Their only protective barrier was made of the remains of a broken rail fence. The swollen river was to the left and rear of the Confederate troops. Only two bridges were available—one at the east end of town and the railroad bridge with planks across it for a walkway. Early had planned to move into Rockfish Gap to make a stand but his troops were too outnumbered.

Custer reached Waynesboro about noon with 5,000 cavalry men and reconnaissance revealed Early's weak left flank which he decided to attack. Early noticed the enemy and sent a message to General Wharton, but it was never received. Troopers charged from the left, the Federal horse artillery opened fire, and Capehart's brigade charged straight into the center of the Confederate line. The Confederates fired a single volley, then tried to cross the flooded South River, but the mounted troops of Capehart's brigade outran them and took most of the army prisoner. Early escaped, but was unable to rally his men and had to dash into the woods to escape capture.

Brigadier General William H. Harman was born in Waynesboro in 1828, lived in Staunton and served as Commonwealth's Attorney of Augusta County from 1851 until 1863. At the time of his death he was Grand Master of Masons in Virginia. According to the account of a Union soldier, Harman was attacked by five men at the foot of Main Street hill, and died March 2, 1865 in the defense of his hometown. A monument erected to his memory is located on West Main Street near the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

Distilling by the individual was a legal activity at this time

and Augusta County made a great deal of fine brandy. In 1867 John Crouse of Waynesboro distilled 1,809 4/5 gallons of brandy, and J. D. Hanger, a well-known local distiller, in 1868 bought a new modern still made in Staunton. The Staunton newspaper recorded the size of the still as being 11 ft. 6 inches high. This large size still was better able to satisfy the increasing demand for his popular product.

In 1866, Waynesboro erected a prison with clerk's office and council chambers above it.

Railroads, repaired after war damage, were running again and there was talk of the need for a railroad running north and south as well as east and west.

One result of the war just past was the requirement that Negroes now be permitted to vote, and a general registration was conducted throughout the county. It appears that the population of the area was nearly one-third black at this time.

The second story of a house owned by Charles Hanger, located on New Hope Road was the first meeting place of Waynesboro's Lee Lodge #209 A.F. and A.M., which was founded in 1866.

Rose Hall, one of the Gallaher homes, was a well-known site prior to and during the Civil War. It stood on a portion of Ohio Street that no longer exists at the east end of the Centre for Shopping. It was torn down in the 1960's to make room for the shopping center. Several interesting stories exist about the house.

Visitors returning to Waynesboro after the war noted that the town had been in much better repair prior to the war, and by 1872, Waynesboro still had not completely recovered from the damage inflicted on it by the Civil War.

The Plumb Family came to Waynesboro from England about 1800 and settled in the Waynesboro area. The house had been owned and occupied by the family since the 1820's and probably 1826. One picture of this home was taken about 1870.

A later picture of the Plumb house was taken about 1906 or 1907. The house is located at 1012 W. Main.

The first newspaper in Waynesboro "The Augusta News" was published by John Heiser in 1871. Publication was suspended after a period of several months for "want of sufficient patronage."

Humor was definitely anti-Republican. The paper printed

the following: "A rattlesnake bit a Grant man near Waynesboro' a few days ago. The man is doing well, but the snake died."

In 1873, the first brick building built since the war was erected and times, although financially hard, began to improve.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, North was organized some time after the Civil War. It shared a circuit with Sherando, Stonewall and, Rankin. Its membership probably never numbered more than fifty members.

Today this church has been remodeled into a house and is located at the N.E. corner of 13th and Market Avenues.

Rev. Dr. Manley, of Staunton, the popular Baptist minister, visited Waynesboro on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, preaching Friday nights and on Saturdays at 11 a.m. In 1874, the Baptist Church, a mission of the Staunton church, bought property from the Methodist Church. The purchased building had a hole in it made by a cannon ball fired during the Civil War in September 1864. Other local buildings also seem to have had bullets and cannon balls lodged in them, from the Battle of Waynesboro.

The Presbyterians purchased a lot and began to build their new church in 1874. It was expected that the Staunton Church would contribute at least \$500, and probably more, toward the building.

In 1874, Waynesboro applied for reincorporation, and that same year extended its corporate limits, thus doubling its size. Things were more organized, but a certain degree of general informality existed, as the paper records that a train on seeing a fire on the John Pelter place, stopped, while the men got out and helped to extinguish the fire and save his house. The train then proceeded on its way. This kind of cooperation was to be the basis of Waynesboro's success in later years.

The paper reported that the greater portion of the principal streets had been cleaned up, nicely graded and provided with gutters to keep them properly drained. The sidewalks also received the attention of the street commissioner, and he required that 8 ft. on each side of the streets be kept clear of obstructions. Drains, gutters, sidewalks, cleanliness, and maintaining a thoroughfare were universal problems at this time and not just limited to Waynesboro.

By 1877, pews for the new church had been ordered and a pipe organ costing about \$300 was to be placed in the gallery. The church was dedicated in spring of 1878.

In 1878, the newspaper published a breakdown of the \$465 total Waynesboro taxes with the comment, "This leaves about \$340 in the treasury, which if judiciously expended should do much to improve the town in the way of sidewalks, etc. as the appropriations for meeting the other expenses of the corporation are trivial. Walks at the present time are a mere sprinkling of sand and gravel. There is not an empty house in Waynesboro."

The paper noted regular complaints about the condition of the cemetery (the old one now on Broad Street) and suggested a community clean-up day to put it in good order. They also recorded drunks driving carriages recklessly through the town, the reestablishment of the whipping post and the establishment in 1876 of a hook and ladder company for the first time in the history of the town.

A picture, taken about 1880, is of the Withrow house, which was located on Main Street and was the home of a leading Waynesboro family, prominent in the fields of politics and education. The Withrows were active members of the Presbyterian Church. The house dates from about 1826 and came into the Withrow family in 1850. It has since been torn down and replaced by Newberry's and surrounding stores.

In 1880 the paper noted that in relation to real estate value, when valued for taxation, it is on the decline—when suggested for purchase—it is booming.

About 1880 references to the gravel bed east of town begin to appear in the paper and the creation of one of Waynesboro's distinctive landmarks had begun.

An additional real estate notice stated that half a dozen tenement houses were being erected in "Sable Manor" the thrifty suburb on the hill on the Northern border of the town.

Springdale, another Gallaher home, was located between the present 13th and 14th Streets. It was torn down to build the Hotel Brunswick, which in its turn was torn down, and Grace Lutheran Church now stands on that site.

In the year 1879, James Fishburne started a coeducational day school with Miss Lou Withrow as his assistant. This gradually developed into the boy's boarding school with some military emphasis that is today Fishburne Military School. The public school was having trouble acquiring land and needed a building at this time, but private schools were doing well. In 1881, the Waynesboro Female Seminary opened with Mrs. A. F. Shands and Miss Fannie S. Smith as teachers. They promised that their

institution would have no shadow of secretarianism and also promised to provide a thorough academic education to fit their pupils for the refined circles of society or for the sterner duties of life.

A view of Wayne Avenue about 1880 showed the Jeter Smith house, the Walker house, the Culton house, and the beginning of the gravel bed in the distance.

The paper noted a strike among the laborers on the extension of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad. They were given a five cent a day raise and returned to work.

The first band was formed July 1879 with nine members, and called the East Augusta Band. Two more members joined later to bring the number to eleven. Their first concert was given January 1, 1880 to the ladies of the committee who helped them with a money raising supper. By the summer of 1881 they had raised money for uniforms. To encourage attendance at a money raising lawn party and concert, reduced rate excursion trains were run from Luray, Staunton, and Charlottesville. The same year a colored band was also organized in Waynesboro. They called themselves the Eureka Brass Band.

In 1881 Joshua Harris patented a wagon running gear and opened a new shop in Waynesboro. He announced that he would restrict himself to the manufacture of his patent wagon.

Some other Waynesboro patents included a fire escape invented by Dr. Dellinger and Messrs. Hunt and Lutz in 1871, an "elastic" carriage wheel in 1880 by Messrs. Jones and Dudley, a transposing organ, a car coupler, and a cotton plow by Mr. J. A. Lutz, a rotary steam engine invented by Mr. George W. Dudley, and a Kentucky Safety Singletree invented by G. W. Koiner and M. R. Coolter.

The Beirne-Elam duel probably the last duel fought in the state of Virginia, started as a result of articles printed in the newspapers of which each was an editor. Beirne sent Elam the expected challenge when publicly called a liar. Police tried to arrest them to prevent the duel, but they both ultimately eluded the law and Waynesboro was settled on as the dueling site. The site chosen was the punch bowl of the old Hanger farm. The pistols were Colt .31 caliber 5 shot models and the distance was eight paces. Elam suffered a flesh wound in the right hip in the second round of fire and, honor satisfied, both retired from the field.

Jed Hotchkiss, who was the cartographer for the *Atlas of Augusta County* was also the cartographer for Stonewall Jackson. He also drew various maps of the area including one of the South River District and one of Waynesboro as it appeared in the year 1884.

Patterson's Mill first belonged to J. J. Bell, and was then known as the Smith and Patterson mill. It had a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. In 1884, J. A. Patterson, on his own, enlarged the mill and put in a full roller system thus increasing the mill's capacity to 140 barrels daily.

Downtown Waynesboro began its development as more of a merchandise center. A picture taken about 1885 shows both Rodens and Chews Stores on Main Street.

The May 7, 1886 Vindicator noted that Prof. James Fishburne was adding a three-story addition to his school, which would add new sleeping rooms for the growing number of scholars there, thus providing accommodations for over fifty boarding students. Food bills for 1886 for the school give some idea of the amount of food needed and the cost of same at that time.

Professor Fishburne, during 1887, purchased the lawn contiguous to his school grounds, and announced that he would beautify it and prepare it as a baseball field and drilling ground. The school was an expanding important part of the growing community of Waynesboro.

Trinity Lutheran Church is the old home of what is now the Bethany Lutheran congregation. It is located 10 miles north of Waynesboro and is still occasionally used for services by the Bethany congregation.

An old view of the cemetery on Mulberry now Broad Street before they tore down the brick church building there in 1878 shows that it appears to cover a considerably larger area than it does now. This cemetery was a major focus of town memorial events for many years.

Afton House, in Afton, was a popular local summer resort atop the Blue Ridge Mountains. It was located by a railroad station and this doubtless contributed to its popularity. In 1872, the paper reported it had 100 guests, many of the visitors being from the Washington, D. C. area.

Industry and manufacturing began to expand in Waynesboro. The daughter of James A. Austin married T. W. Lambert, a carpenter and cabinetmaker. These men then formed a busi-

ness as well as a personal relationship, and Austin united with Lambert in constructing a dam on the South River. They erected a factory with a circular sawmill, a carding machine, and furniture manufacturing equipment. Lambert made cabinets for parlor organs and put in musical parts made by a northern firm. They also made split bottomed and backed chairs which had a large market in Pennsylvania. The Austin home was later sold to James Craig who ran Rose Cliff orchards.

A popular Waynesboro entertainment spot, Mountain Top Inn was reported in 1872 as having 75 guests. In 1875, it changed hands and was purchased by some men from Richmond who planned to build a new hotel, a number of cottages, make general improvements and publicize the strong mineral springs on the property. It was sold again in 1888.

The papers record many dances, local social gatherings, and an occasional altercation that occurred at the Mountain Top during the height of its popularity.

The Masonic Temple and Opera House was dedicated on September 1886, as other forms of entertainment demanded a place to hold them. Located on Wayne Avenue, where the present Masonic Hall now stands, it had a store on the first floor, an exhibition hall on the second and the lodge room on the third floor. This building burned in 1898.

Waynesboro had for some time been systematically laying the groundwork for a "boom." Industry was encouraged to come by being offered a five-year tax break. Street paving had begun in 1886, although in some cases only on one side of the street. Some brick pavements had been laid, and telephone lines were contemplated for Waynesboro.

A paper of 1888 announced "A number of the active and responsible citizens of Waynesboro and vicinity have determined to have a boom in that locality, not based on great expectations, but upon substantial things and destined to be a movement of importance. John T. Smith sold his farm to a group of men who chartered and formed the West Waynesboro Land Company of which he was also a member.

Ingalls City was chartered to be located at Waynesboro Junction in August 1889 by a number of men including a Professor Richard N. Pool who had engaged in mining speculation on the Blue Ridge as early as 1873. A newspaper was published called the Ingalls City and Waynesboro Times and engineers began to survey and lay out streets and a waterworks. A Sep-

tember paper noted "Ingalls City and the Roseland Iron and Coal Company are developing finely. The site of the proposed city of Ingalls is at Waynesboro Junction and the property of the Roseland Company is at the same point." An active board of trade was formed to promote the boom. John T. Smith's farm was divided up into 900 building lots. One lot and one share of stock cost \$200. By 1891 there were some "walks" on the property.

General Thomas Rosser was president of the West Waynesboro Land Company and after the resignation of G. C. Gooch, John T. Smith took the position of vice-president.

Other land companies formed in Waynesboro that were managed in much the same manner, and the land boom began to spread.

A charter was granted to the Basic City Land and Improvement Company in December, 1889. The paper noted that the company owned six tracts of land comprising a total of 2173 acres and had "options on a large area of other properties including valuable minerals, which are the basis for the project." It was also noted that the stock was "going off like hot cakes."

Basic City was named for the "Basic" process for the manufacture of steel developed and named by Jacob Reese of Pittsburgh, Pa. The officers and directors of Basic City Mining, Manufacturing, and Land Company were all natives of this area except one. An ad for Basic City stated the Main Street of Basic City ran over an iron mine, the side street over a coal mine and on the corporate limits boundless forests prevailed. Basic City was known as the "City of the Iron Cross" because it was built at the junction of the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroads.

A view of Waynesboro in 1891 was somewhat idealized and a promotional piece of the boom. The actual trolley did not start running until 1895 and then was mule drawn, never electric. The water tank also did not stand where it is pictured. Some items were merely projected and did not materialize as predicted, but that seems to be typical of all the Valley "boom" material.

A free school for white children was located on Ohio Street. The school opened probably December 1881, although it may possibly have been as late as fall, 1884. The structure had been badly needed as the old building could not hold all the students who desired an education and at least 50 students, the paper reported had previously been turned away for lack of space. The teachers were M. W. Quarles and Mrs. M. A. King.

A prospectus folder of Basic City depicted a dream of what Basic City would become. This dream would never really die, but it would, instead, take much hard work to replace the projected industries that never quite materialized. It speaks well for the planners of both the Waynesboro and Basic City booms that they continued to work for the growth of the two towns, instead of letting them collapse as did so many of the other boom communities. When Basic City was established it was hoped that the local minerals, nearly "unlimited" timber, excellent water supply, good building sites and the junction of the two railroad lines would make it the steel center of the South.

The paper advertised that the finest lithia and arsenic springs in America were located at Basic City. The springs also had iron and magnesia content. The prospectus noted "One of these springs spreads over considerable ground. We refer to the Lithia Spring, which sends water boiling to the surface at the rate of 1,000 gallons a minute." Although the spring was walled in and a pumping engine installed, the pavilion pictured in the prospectus was never built.

A 100-ton blast furnace was to be erected and work was started on it with \$250,000 in capital invested in the project. Foundations were laid, but the building was halted a few months later during the winter months and was not restarted. Reese was, at the time, engaged in litigation with the Bessemer steel people.

The new hotel was named the Hotel Brandon after an old Virginian estate on the James River. The name was suggested by a Mr. W. E. Christian of a newspaper known as the *Forum*. The Brandon had radiators in every room and was lighted by both gas and electricity. Every floor had bathrooms and toilet rooms with hot and cold running water. The building cost was \$50,000 to \$75,000 depending on which account one reads. The hotel was opened to the public Thanksgiving Day 1890 with a grand banquet for invited guests. Over 400 attended, although only 200 were expected. A silver water urn 2 feet high and inscribed "Manufactured for the Hotel Brandon, 1890" graced the entrance. In all, the opening was a great success.

The Basic City newspaper was the *Basic City Advance*. It featured "a large steam publishing house, with new and modern outfit, and steam appliances throughout. From this house comes the *Advance*, a weekly of 6,000 circulation published in the interests of Basic City." The building is located near Wenonah School.

The hardware factory operated beginning in 1891 when Michael, Son & Company leased the entire wing for their carriage factory, and hired fifteen workmen. The paper stated that about 1,000 men were working in the Basic City area at that time with a total payroll of \$7,500 a week, making the average weekly salary \$7.50 for 1890.

"The shops and yards of this company cover seven acres of ground." The prospectus noted it anticipated that "the company will build for the present freight cars and do general machine, furnace and millwork. The works will turn out not less than seven cars per day, perhaps more." In 1890 the works commenced the erection of ten cottages upon its property on Third Street, but it wasn't until February 1893 that the works were leased to the American Car Company. They planned to turn out 5 freight cars per day for the C & O Company.

Basic City Bank and Basic City Match Factory. The Basic City Bank was founded by Rosenberger and Shirley in 1891. By 1892 the bank was in financial trouble and in March they were offering to pay investors 30c for each dollar they invested. The match factory was recorded in 1891 as having 40 employees, but must have folded soon after that date.

A May 1893 paper noted that operations in the knitting factory had been resumed and that Selb's Basic City Knitting Factory now had 25 operators.

Paper Fabrique began work in March 1891. Among other items, they supplied playing cards for advertising purposes. A Richmond tobacco manufacturer ordered 10,000 packs of playing cards and a Roanoke brewer ordered 20,000 packs of cards. However, this business, too, seems to have failed after operating only a short time.

The Shenandoah Normal College was organized in 1883 in Middletown, Virginia, and moved here from Harrisonburg, Va. It was the first independent normal school established in the South. The principal was G. W. Hoenshel, brother of Elmer Hoenshel. The building had 40 rooms including a 24 x 31 ft. study hall. The principal's office, dining room, parlor, recitation room and kitchen occupied the first floor. Dormitories occupied the remaining floors. In November 1892, fire broke out in the kitchen wing of the building. The 40 students, Professor Hoenshel, his wife and three small children escaped, but only 1/2 of the trunks and clothing and very little furniture was saved. The paper noted that the house was owned by the Basic City Mining,

Manufacturing and Land Company and that the loss was estimated at \$10,000. A building was again built to house the institution, but in 1893 the tin roof blew off in a wind storm and Professor Hoenshel determined to move his college to Warren County for the next session.

Business was now sporadic in both Basic City and Waynesboro and the local Boards of Trade applied themselves to getting in new industry, as they were determined to make their dreams a reality.

End Part I

ORIGINS AND FIRST LOT OWNERS OF THE TOWN OF WAYNESBOROUGH, VIRGINIA

* Mary Clark Gowing

The name of James Flack, entrepreneur premier who dared risk establishment of the town of Waynesborough, Virginia, made his first purchase of land in Augusta County in 1793. In that year and in that county where he would leave an enduring memorial to himself, James Flack purchased a modest 150 acres "situated on 'blue' or South Mountain at a place commonly called by the name of Rockfish Gap, including a dwelling and outhouses on the road..." In less than five years he would have acquired, in five separate parcels, over one half of a tract known for more than a half century as "Teases."

Obviously a man of energy and business acumen, Flack recognized the potential of the Teas plantation cradled at the western base of his mountain top home. Teas land, acquired by the immigrant Joseph Teas before his death in 1755, spread in almost equal portions to the north and to the south of the increasingly trafficked Rockfish Gap-Staunton turnpike and extended into the Gap itself. At the point where the rutted road crossed South River and began its mountain ascent the stream,

*Based on research done for a book on the history of Waynesboro, Virginia. Mary C. Gowing is the author of VIRGINIA BEYOND THE BLUE RIDGE. Radford, Va.; Commonwealth Press, 1974.

which flowed northward through the breadth of the Teas tract, obligingly widened and became fordable.

At the time of Flack's arrival on the scene, Samuel Estill, a native of the Cowpasture community of Augusta County, and his wife, Jane Teas Estill, only daughter of Mary Reid Teas and the late William Teas, were absentee owners of the lower portion of the plantation. Soon after their marriage August 22, 1782 in present Monroe County, West Virginia, Sam took his bride to Estill's Fort in present Madison County, Kentucky. At an earlier time Sam had helped his older brother, Captain James Estill, build this important bulwark against the Indians who ravaged that bloody land. A year later he built his own fortified station and he and Jane moved into it. These two forts were a center of population and activity as long as Indians invaded the land.

By 1795 Samuel Estill was widely known in Kentucky as a large property owner, much of his prime land having been awarded him for services as a scout and Indian spy before, during, and after the American Revolution. In that year Estill received two honors which measure the respect and confidence both soldiers and citizens held for him. By soldiers of Kentucky's renowned "Cornstalk Militia," big Sam Estill, age 40, was elected to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and Commandant of the 19th Regiment. By his fellow citizens in Madison County, he was elected their delegate to Kentucky's House of Representatives. There seems little reason to think that Sam Estill had any attachment to the community along Shenandoah's South River, or any desire to return to it.

The same could not be said of his wife. Jane Teas Estill had long coveted the lands of her Virginia home. From her birth (circa 1763) until her father's death in 1777, Jane lived in the house provided by her grandfather, built above the flood reaches of South River which flowed two hundred paces to the east. Across the pike from her home she had doubtless played in the stream that watered William Teas' substantial stock of cattle, sheep, and horses. She knew and loved the five slaves who had served her parents and herself.

As she grew older Jane could take pride in the fact that, from the top of the first ridge west of South River, she could stand near the center of approximately one square mile of Teas property, divided by old Joseph Teas' will between his two sons: the lower portion to William, her father, and the upper portion to his younger son, her Uncle Charles.

Conditions in Kentucky were a far cry from those Jane had enjoyed on South River with its relative comforts, its security, and its kindly neighbors like Benjamin Stuart, the McClures, and the Campbells. Life in the fort was a sequence of agonizing fears, not only for her own life, but more often for the safety of Sam who was usually in the vanguard of action against attacking Indians.

The stench of human feces and filth, the clamor of children, the short tempers of overworked adults within the confines of fort walls enhanced the memory and desirability of her family's open fields of flax and hemp, of wheat and corn along South River. The rigors of wilderness living contrasted sharply with days when Teas slaves washed her clothes, cooked her meals, milked and tended Teas stock housed in barns and dependencies that stood near her Shenandoah Valley home. It may well have been that, in the raw life of Kentucky, nineteen year old Jane suffered a gnawing homesickness for such luxuries as her mother's grandfather clock, her books and writing table, her looking glass, featherbed and even linen tablecloths.

Regardless of Sam Estill's feelings about the Teas plantation, in the year following their marriage he joined his bride in filing an ejection suit in Augusta County against his mother-in-law, Mary Teas. The suit dragged on for seven years, with the circuit court eventually upholding the Widow Teas' possession of the land William Teas had willed "his beloved wife" during her widowhood, and devise to his daughter Jane, his only child and heir at law.

Meantime, Mary Teas with co-executor Robert Love, had proved herself an able administrator in the settlement of her husband's complex estate. At a public auction a year after his death, she chose with discrimination those family items which she wished to retain. During the next ten years she increased the tax value of her property and added to the number of slaves who assisted in maintaining it.

The place where Mary Teas spent her latter days is not known to this writer. Perhaps she married again and so lost the right to her inherited property. Whatever the causes, on September 21, 1790 Mary Teas sold to Samuel Estill and her daughter Jane Estill for 50 pounds all the lands which were her late husband's at the time of his death. At last, thirteen years after William Teas died, his property belonged to the Sam Estills who were now prominently established 300 wilderness miles away in Kentucky.

At some time during these years, the idea of founding a town at Jane's childhood homesite had taken shape in the minds of the Samuel Estills. The idea grew and soon, in clear and measured form, a precise plan was put to paper.

The town at the entrance to Rockfish Gap would lie in a rectangular shape along the east-west axis of the Staunton turnpike, the road itself consisting the Main Street of the village. Eight-three numbered town lots were grouped to form 22 blocks laid out in four parallel rows. With the exception of lots 25 and 26, made smaller to permit public access to a town spring, an east-west frontage of fifty feet and a depth of 200 feet was specified for each lot.

Main Street was drawn to be 60 feet wide, and a parallel "2nd Main Street" (present Broad Street) was specified as 50 feet wide, as was the "2nd Cross Street" (Wayne Avenue). The rows of lots facing Main Street were one block shorter than the remaining two rows to the north, a consideration which eliminated sale of homesites in the area flooded by high waters from South River. On its south, west, and north sides, the town plat was surrounded by alleys 20 feet wide. In accordance with regulations often spelled out in colonial days, the Estills probably set aside one or more town lots for a church and church yard.

Specifications of the town were established. There remained the important choice of a name for the proposed community.

As a scout and Indian spy Sam Estill had served several assignments at Indian towns on the Ohio and Miami rivers. Following his participation in the Battle of Point Pleasant as a youth of nineteen years, Estill spent three months in the Shawnee towns across the Ohio River while his superior officers negotiated a treaty. In 1781 he was in the Ohio Valley with General George Rogers Clark repelling the Indians, and he was again with Clark on the big Miami River in 1782.

Because of his familiarity with the Ohio territory and of his established expertise as an Indian spy, Sam Estill may well have been among the 1600 Kentucky militia who joined General Anthony Wayne on the Miami River in 1794. The general's assignment there was to make westward moving pioneers safe from Indian attacks.

Wayne was already a national hero whose name was well known to Virginia frontiersmen. During the American Revolution a German regiment of Valley men had shared his victory in the colonials' daring attack at Stony Point, New York. The

deadly fire of Virginia riflemen against the British at Yorktown had been directed by Anthony Wayne; and later, in the last repulse of British instigated Indian attacks in Georgia, western Virginia men had been with the general.

During the United States' Army's march northward from Fort Defiance, Ohio, in August 1795, Indian spies and scouts determined that Shawnees, hidden behind fallen trees along the Miami River, waited to ambush the white man. This knowledge enabled Wayne to surprise the Indians by a rear attack and thus achieve a sensational victory which opened the old northwest to settlement. The conflict was known thereafter as the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

The wilderness scout work preceding the battle involved the sort of ability in which Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Estill excelled. Was Estill one of the scout heroes with Wayne on the Great Miami River in August 1795? If there, as a ranking officer among the scouts, did he personally come to know General Anthony Wayne?

Whatever the circumstances, Wayne's success at the Battle of Fallen Timbers was the sort of military maneuver that would capture the admiration and imagination of Sam Estill. It was, indeed, the type of victory Estill would consider worthy of commemorating. The name of the man who achieved it would be an appropriate designation for Estill's own dream town in Virginia.

The date of April 28, 1798 was a memorable one for Jane Teas Estill. On that day, entry is made in Augusta County Deed Book #30 that an agreement had been made between Jane and Samuel Estill and the State of Virginia and trustees of (this) part of the town of Waynesborough or whosoever may be legally appointed on the other parts contracted with Samuel Estill and his wife Jane Teas Estill.

The indenture reads in part that "Estill and wife for valuable considerations as may appear by the annexed plan of this part of the town of Waynesboro have given, granted and bargained and sold unto the said James Steel, James Frazer, Charles Baskin and William Thompson or whosoever may be legally appointed, all the streets, alleys, conveniences respecting the said plan hereto annexed and the alley 20' breadth round three sides of this part of the town beginning at Flack's line and corner and running to A, B, and C, and passing C to Flack's line and a spring branch north of the said town formerly known

by the name of Rice's spring within four feet of the head of the spring to be taken in pumps under ground and applied to the benefit of the town as the said Trustees and others legally appointed may think proper with all the benefits to the said James Steel, James Frazer, Charles Baskin, William Thompson and Trustees and their successors..."

The above indenture is signed by Samuel Estill and Jane Teas Estill with their seals, and witnessed by James Knowles, George Williams, and William Frazer.

One month after Estill's sale of part of the town site to the appointed trustees, Sam and Jane Estill sold to James Flack for the sum of 164 pounds current of Virginia, 20½ acres, "being part of a large tract known by the name of Teases, and adjoining the alley which adjoins the lots lately laid off by said Samuel Estill... off the range of the town lot #18... running and ranging with the alley of the town that is 20' wide, running thence south... to a siccamore (sic) in a line of Flack's own land, then west to a stake in Flack's own line."

This purchase, added to four separate parcels bought by Flack during the previous year, gave this developer over 600 acres of what had been Teas property, most of it formerly owned by Charles Teas. Most of Flack's land lay along the Turnpike and extended eastward beyond South River along the Rockfish Gap road.

It is frequently stated in acts related to the establishment of colonial towns that a designated person be authorized to sell town lots and to give to the trustees or property owners a specified amount or percentage of the money paid him by the buyers. We assume that Flack had some such arrangement with the trustees of the town of Waynesborough. It was also customary to set a date for auctioning lots, the sale to be widely publicized two months ahead of the auction.

Such a sale was probably held to dispose of lots in Waynesborough and publicity given it — both east and west of Afton Mountain. In any case, on October 16 and 17, 1798, Augusta County Deed Book #30 records the sale of 33 lots by Flack in the embryonic town of Waynesborough. Buyers are entered from Augusta, Albemarle and Amherst counties.

The lots recorded on these two days comprised all but six of these fronting the Rockfish Gap-Staunton turnpike, and most of the lots fronting the various cross streets between Spring Alley and "2nd Main Street."

Again, certain regulations seem to have required that a minimum number of lots in a proposed town site be sold before the Act of Establishment could be passed by the Assembly. After the initial push, the sale of town lots slowed, though Flack continued a steady disposition of larger tracts lying on former Teas property.

January 8, 1801 was the date on which the town of Waynesborough, became official. On that day the Virginia Assembly passed an Act of Establishment by which "lands of James Flack and Sam Estill as laid off in lots and streets near South River in the County of Augusta established a town by the name of Waynesborough and James Flack, William Patrick, Claudius Bustard, Robert Stuart, James Steel, Andrew Fulton and William White, gentlemen, shall be and are hereby constituted trustees thereof."

The dream of Jane Teas Estill and her husband Sam, implemented by James Flack, Esquire, had finally become a reality.

End

This plat of the east end of Waynesborough, Virginia, shows first purchasers of lots in the proposed town, established January 8, 1801. The plat is based on the Estill plat as rendered by Dr. R. N. Henry, July 17, 1839. (MCG)

Sam Pilson	1
Sam Pilson	2
Kendall Brent	3

Rockfish Gap -
Staunton Turnpike

Thomas Biggs	4
John Chestnut	5
David Halderman	6
William Forbes (?) Dup. For #6	7

1st Cross Street (Church St.)

John McCune	37
William Anderson	36
William Anderson	35

Andrew Steele	38
Jacob Bumgardner	39
	40

John Steele	83
John Steele	82
	81

Peter Overshiner	34
Martin Bush	33
William Anderson	32
Mountiene Allen	31

Charles Rhodes	41
Solomon Cary	42
Joseph Fauver	43
William Bratton	44

	80
	79
	78
	77

1st Main Street

Abraham Berry	8
Abraham Berry	9
Zepheniah Luce	10
John Halderman	11

Alley

Abner Tuttle	30
Jeremiah	29
Jeremiah Dowling	28
Reuben Harlow	27

Spring

Daniel West	45
Benjamin Kennerly	46
John & Dianah Myers	47
Matthew Watson	48

2nd Main Street

	76
	75
	74
	73

20ft. Border Alley

2nd Cross Street (Wayne Ave.)

Daniel West	12
John Halderman	13
Kendall Brent	14
John Shope	15

20ft. Border

John Haller	26
Samuel Pilson	25
	24
Abraham Halderman	23

Spring

Fetty Fauver	49
	50
	51
	52

50ft.

	=72
	71
	70
	69

20ft. Border Alley

Jacob Gile	16
James Strong	17
Matthew Watson	18

John Halderman	22
James Seddens	21
	20
Matthew Watson	19

	53
	54
	55
	56

	68
	67
	66
	65

Alley

3rd Cross St. (Arch Ave.)

	57
	58
	59
	60

	61
	63
	62
	61

SCHOOLS OF THE NORTH RIVER AREA

North River PTA 1976

PREFACE

The earliest official record of an elementary school in this area could be the *1831 Report To The Lutheran Synod*. If so, this information covers 145 years. We are certain there are mistakes as well as much more information that could be included. If anyone knows something that should be changed or added, please contact any of the following committee members.

NORTH RIVER BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Mrs. Nancy Gum—Chairman	Mrs. Doris Smith
Mrs. Sandy Reeves	Mrs. Darlene Morris
Mrs. Mary Perkins	Mrs. Gloria Shiflet
Mrs. Olga Hawkins	Mrs. Mary Baylor
Mrs. Wilma Burtner	Mrs. Mavis Roudabush

This history of the schools in the North River Area shows that in the early schools, the teachers usually taught only one or two years at each school. They were frequently moved to different schools within the area.

The early schools were mostly one-room structures. Later another room was added or a new two-room school was built. Still later, the schools had four rooms with a large hall. Today, the schools are tremendous in comparison to accommodate the larger number of students and the greater area served.

INTRODUCTION

The school located on Route 42 at Moscow has not only the distinction of being the first consolidated high school in the state of Virginia, but also the mark of having served as an elementary school complete with kindergarten as well as a Junior High School.

In this Bicentennial year, it was felt that as much information as possible should be compiled in order to preserve the history of the schools in this Northern Augusta County area.

Greater Augusta County became organized and independent in 1745, but public free schools were not established until 1870 following the Civil War. During this period, children were taught in the home, and the more affluent families hired live-in tutors. Mrs. Pansy Root Hamrick Harrison recalls that Miss Alice Williams was her tutor before becoming the teacher and principal at Midway School.

In 1847, Jedediah Hotchkiss, a 19-year old New Yorker, came to the Valley to tutor the children of Daniel Forrer at Mossy Creek. His annual salary was \$300.00 plus board, lodging, laundry, and the use of a horse. Not only did he tutor other children in the community, but he also became the principal of the Mossy Creek Academy, established in 1853.

The aims of the Mossy Creek Academy were to prepare students for college and to engage in the practical affairs of life. It was closed in 1861 because of the Civil War and was used as a Confederate Hospital. Re-opened in 1865, it operated until 1868 when the residence of its principal, T. J. White, burned. Later it became Mossy Creek School which was partly private and partly public.

An advertisement in a newspaper places Jed Hotchkiss at the Stribling Springs School in 1858. Later he established the Loch Willow Academy at Churchville.

An even earlier record of a school in the area is given by G. M. Riemenschneider in his *Parochial Report to the Virginia Lutheran Synod* in 1831. According to the report, a German School was in operation that year at the Emmanuel Lutheran Church near Sangerville.

Free public schools began in Virginia in 1870 as provided for in the new state constitution. The Augusta County School District included Staunton and Major Jed Hotchkiss was appointed Superintendent. Because of his involvement in the Civil War, he was unable to accept the appointment, but it is said that he actually performed the duties. In 1873, Staunton was separated from the county system.

The Augusta County Atlas — 1885 by Jed Hotchkiss shows a map of the North River District on which appears its five election districts of 1884. These are: Sangerville, Mount Solon, Centerville, Parnassus, and Springhill.

Springhill Election District showed four schools — Fairplay, No. 1; Sunnyside, No. 23; Springhill, No. 6; and Obenchain, No. 7.

Centerville Election District had five schools — Summit, No. 22; Glade, No. 5; Liberty, No. 2; Harmony, No. 3; and Centerville, No. 4.

Mount Solon Election District had six schools — Mossy Creek, No. 11; Old Log Church, No. 19 (Colored); Mount Solon, No. 10; Emmanuel, No. 13; Maple Grove, No. 14; and Mount Zion, No. 15.

The smallest election district, Sangerville, had Towers, No. 24; and Sangerville, No. 12.

The largest election district, Parnassus, had five schools — Moscow, No. 9; Oak Hill, No. 16; Parnassus, No. 8; Stribling Springs, No. 20 (Colored); and Maybrook, No. 18.

Numbers 17 and 21 are missing. Since No. 4 and No. 12 were found in Centerville and Sangerville Villages, we assume that they are tucked away in tiny villages within the district for which we have no maps.

Other schools known to have existed are Oakland which may have originally been Fairplay, No. 1, and Dividing Ridge, both of which were in the Springhill District.

In the Centerville District, Midway School is remembered by many as well as a school called Flint Hill near Roman. Later New Harmony was established as well as New Centerville.

Walkers Crossing was a school near Mossy Creek in the Mount Solon District along with Stony Point and Stokesville, and there was a Mountain View School near Sangerville.

In the Parnassus District, there was the Crossroads School as well as a school on what is now the Levi Smith property, near the southern boundary of North River District. There was also the school at Paynes Chapel for the black children.

SPRINGHILL DISTRICT SCHOOLS

Mr. Willie Huffer remembers the Obenchain School, No. 7, located about two miles west of Springhill. It was opened about 1883 and closed about 1905. Some of the teachers and principals were: Miss Annie Fairburne; Nickolas Wheeler; John Anderson; Miss Cora Good; and Miss Willie Perry. Children attending this school were from the Kibler, Dunlap, Rexrode, Moubrary, Berry, Propst, Huffer, and Kiser families.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy VanLear volunteered the following information on the Fairplay School, No. 1 which we think could have been known as Oakland at one time. It was located on Route

613, five miles north of Staunton. Some of the teachers were: Miss Marian Kibler; Mrs. Virgie Crosby Ogle; Mrs. Ethel Gabbert Glover; and Mrs. Nelle Rusmisse Chaplin. School was in session six months (October-March) of the year. The school week ran from Tuesday through Saturday so that the girls would be at home on Monday to help with the washing or laundry. Students carried fresh water over half a mile each day and everyone drank from the community cup. The wood for the pot-bellied stove was gathered and chopped by the children. There were no specific grades — everyone progressed at their own speed. For example, one might read with one grade and spell with another. This school was closed in about 1918.

Sunnyside, No. 23, is still standing on the dirt road Route 745 to Fort Defiance. The teacher, Sam Good, taught students from 6 or 7 years old to 21 year-old men. Some of the students were: Orville Sheets; John Switzer; Simon Huffman; the Rimels; William, Dave, Charlie, and John; and Samuel Hawkins. The blackboard is reportedly still in the building.

Springhill, No. 6, was a two-story brick building on Route 613 at Springhill. Miss Isenberg was principal from 1915-1918. Some of the teachers were Mildred Wells; Miss Annie McGuffin; and Rudolph Glick. Golden Arey taught there from 1931-1934. This was a grade school and a high school. Grades 1-7 were in the four lower rooms, and the four grades of high school were upstairs in four rooms. The building was torn down and it is said that some of the bricks were used to build a house in Springhill. (Note: The high school students were moved to North River High School in 1930.)

Dividing Ridge was the school Mavis Roudabush attended from 1927-1930. It was a one-room frame building on Route 739 about three-fourths of a mile from the Springhill road, Route 607.

Anderson School is remembered by Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Masincupp. Although it probably was in Beverley Manor District, some of its students lived in North River District. The deed for this school is dated May 6, 1845. It housed grades one through seven and closed about 1928.

CENTERVILLE DISTRICT SCHOOLS

Liberty, No. 2, located near Salem Church and Roman, was also probably known as Liberty Hall. It was a two-room

school, but not large enough so eventually the New Harmony School was built about a half a mile away from the Roman or Liberty School which was closed about 1928.

Harmony, No. 3, was a two-room school on what is now the Hensel Dennison property on Route 732. It was built about 1880 and one of the principals was Mrs. Henry Coffman. Other teachers included: Dave Good and Paul Landes. Mrs. Bertie Hawkins, Hattie Hollar, and Annie McGee were among the students. This was the first Harmony School.

According to the 1884 map by Jed Hotchkiss, Summitt School, No. 22, was on the Samuel T. Miller property. This is most likely the Raymond Landes land now. Newton Glick was a principal there.

The Glade School House, No. 5, was located on Long Glade on property that was probably owned by Samuel Driver. Some of the nearby families included: John Bell, Dr. Samuel Bell, William R. and John T. Marshall, and Major J. H. Ervin. In comparing the old map with present day maps, the school could have been near the intersection of Route 613 and Route 753.

One of the first school deeds recorded in Augusta County is for a school at Centerville dated February 19, 1857. A lot and the schoolhouse was deeded to Samuel Plecker, Levi Plecker, and John Craun by David Landes, William, Sarah and Elizabeth Landes for as long as the property was used for a school. Apparently this deed was for the Old Centerville School on what is now the Ronnie Simmons property. Mrs. Wilma Burtner compiled the following information on the Centerville Schools through numerous interviews. The original school building was sold, torn down, moved off the premises, and converted into a barn on another farm. In this school around 1900 teachers included: Jared Jones, John McCloud, and Mrs. Ollie Cupp Moore.

The second school at Centerville was a two-story frame building built in 1914. The lumber was furnished by D. L. Evers and hauled to the site by C. Frank Craun. This accredited high school was on Route 646 facing south. About February, 1929, when Emmerit Wright was principal, the school burned.

This catastrophe only closed the school a couple of weeks for the patrons met and proceeded to build a structure of continuous school rooms, each opening onto a walkway and each heated by an individual stove. The high school was moved to Harmony, on what is now the Croushorn property, and the

grades remained in the "Chicken House," as it was known, until the present brick building was completed.

Note: The year the school burned, Commencement was held in the Centerville Methodist Church. Also Leo Wright is believed to have been the first bus driver for Centerville School.

Parnassus had only three years of accredited high school so Mr. J. M. Garber was assigned as principal of Centerville. He brought three seniors with him to Centerville so that they could graduate.

The last Centerville School is a large brick structure still standing today on Route 646 facing south. F. Wise Driver was the principal when it closed in 1962 after being used as an elementary school from 1930-1962. Prior to that date, it also served as a high school. After 1962, the students in that section went to Towers and Parnassus. The building is now the property of Bond Lumber Company.

Note: Centerville's Post Office was named Milnesville so as not to confuse it with the Town of Centerville in northern Virginia. Many people called this village, Milnesville, and on some maps, the name still remains Milnesville.

New Harmony, a three-room school, was built around 1907 about one-half mile away from the Roman School on what is now the Eugene Brown property. Teachers included: Abbie Wright, John Glick, Dave Good, Nora Landes, and Mary Atkins Young. Some students attending were: Lurty Hawkins, Meade Hunter, Jake Bosserman, Everette Huffman, and John Alexander. This second school called Harmony closed in 1928.

Flint Hill, No. 13, is the school Mrs. Sadie Landes attended near Seawright Springs about 1890. There was also a school called Limestone, No. 14, near Mt. Sidney listed on the map of 1884. Now these schools would be in the North River District as the boundary lines have been changed.

Mrs. Warren Arey offered the following information on the Midway School, built and opened about 1895. Miss Alice Williams, who had been hired by Mr. Rodney Dudley to teach his children in the Dudley home, was the first teacher.

Midway School was located on Route 613, on the east side of the highway, about .02 of a mile north of the B. F. Myers home. The school was built on land owned by Mr. Rodney Dudley and the land is now owned by the R. M. Dudley family.

The limestone foundation, 30 by 22 feet, is visible today. The stable for horses and buggies was across the road.

The white frame building at one time had a second room added to the north side. This was used for the higher grades until about 1907 and was later removed.

When a new two-story school was built and opened at Centerville, the pupils from the fourth grade through high school at Midway moved to Centerville. From 1913 to about 1923, Midway housed grades one through three. The building was removed from the site about 1927.

Some of the teachers' students remember besides Miss Alice Williams are: Professor Houston Moore, Mr. Earl Stoutamyer, Miss Ella Mae Cummings, Miss Virginia Hide, Miss Mary Blair, Mr. David Good, and Miss Ruby Swecker.

Mrs. George Harrison (Pansy Root Hamrick) remembers one April Fool's Day when the pupils decided to play "hookie." They went to the J. N. Craun meadow and played ball. Mr. McClure, their teacher, found them and joined their game.

The third school called Harmony stands today on land owned by Tracy Croushorn. Traveling on Route 646 to Route 11, the dilapidated frame structure can be seen to the left about a half a mile from where Route 732 begins. This is the school which housed the high school students from Centerville when it burned in 1929.

MOUNT SOLON DISTRICT SCHOOLS

Mossy Creek, No. 11, listed on the 1884 map may have referred to the Mossy Creek Academy which we know became a partly public school after the Civil War.

The 1884 map of Mount Solon Village shows the "Old Log Church" School House, No. 19 (Colored), about one-fourth of a mile on what is now Route 747 to Mossy Creek.

Mr. Clarence Bundy recalls that his mother, Ida Lacy Bundy, was a teacher at the colored school in Mt. Solon. It was located on the Old Mt. Zion Road, one-half mile from Mt. Solon on what is now the Thomas W. Michael farm. Lena Morgan was also a teacher there. After the outlying colored schools in the county were closed, all of the black children were transported to Cedar Green School near Staunton until school integration began in the 1960's.

Mount Solon School House, No. 10, is shown on the map of 1884 as being on Richard Buckner's property. Today that would place it about one-half mile from the center of Mt. Solon on Route 747 southwest. Of course, the Draft Road (Route 756) did not exist at that time, so perhaps now this school would be closer to Route 756. This may have been the school referred to later as Stony Point. The one-room Stony Point building was moved about 1934 to a site on the corner of Routes 758 and 756 (Draft Road). It is used for a corncrib on the Warren Rawley place.

Miss Mary Buck has a "drawing of the plot" sold by her grandfather, N. I. Buck, for the first free school at Mt. Solon. The sale took place about 1875 and the plot was located on the hill where the Powells live now. The school was typical of this period — the "big" room, the "little" room, and 30 to 40 students. Each room contained desks or benches for the students. Many used slates and there were only a few books.

The Emmanuel School, No. 13, was on Route 731 opposite the Church in the field behind the cemetery. It was a two-room frame structure. The first year of high school was taught for the small number of students who wanted more schooling. Mrs. Myrtle Karicofe was one of the teachers and some of the families whose children attended were: Millers, Rusmisels, Michaels, Zimmermans, Areharts, Cassidys, Tumers, and Shulls. Later the Emmanuel School building was moved to Towers and used by Mr. E. B. Craun for the Agriculture classes. When North River High School began, the building was moved by steam engine up just across from the bridge where it is still being used for a store.

Mr. Golden Arey taught in the one-room frame Maple Grove School, No. 14, in 1921-22. He received \$60 per month for seven months (October-April). All seven grades were taught to children from families which included: Daggys, Horns, and Huffers. Squire Randolph, the school board member oversaw the school. The subjects taught were: Reading, arithmetic, history, geography and penmanship. Stella Ralston Crawford taught there its last year, 1923-24.

Mr. Golden Arey and his sister, Mrs. Ruby Armstrong were both teachers at Mt. Zion, No. 15. Mr. Arey taught there in 1926 and Mrs. Armstrong from 1926 to 1928. This two-room school was on what is now Route 747 just south of the Mt. Zion

Methodist Church. Mabel Burtner Crossen was the teacher for its last year, 1942-43.

Harry Cramer recalls that the Stokesville School was moved from high on a hill off the mountain road to a location near the Stokesville Community Church in 1912. Carrie and Maude Huffer were among its teachers. There was never a deed for either of these school locations since both set on railroad property. In fact, Stokesville became a village about 1904 because of the coming of the C & W Railroad.

On Route 613 behind Mossy Creek Church, there was a little two-room frame school, privately owned, which had the name of the railroad stop which was also there, Walker's Crossing. A Walker's family lived in the brick house along Mossy Creek now on the Reeves farm. Children from the following families attended: Robinson, Walker, Davies, Moore, and possibly one or two more. (One year there were only eight boys in attendance, so in order to have a baseball team, one of the Moore sisters was drafted). The structure was later moved and can still be seen on the Jim Steele property on Route 766.

PARNASSUS DISTRICT SCHOOLS

Moscow, No. 9, was a one-room school about one-fourth of a mile from Route 42 on Route 607 (Springhill Road). Some of the teachers were: Hazel Stoutamyer, Anna Lee Reeves Humphries — 1925-26, and Mary McFall Baylor — 1926-27. The school was closed in the spring of 1927.

Mrs. Lurty Hawkins collected this information on the schools in Parnassus. The first school we know of, Parnassus School, No. 8, was on a farm belonging to Rich Whitmer, later belonging to Lurty Hawkins, and now to Austin Redifer. This was a one-room school one mile southwest of Parnassus on Moffett's Branch (Creek). This school is thought to have been in existence around 1880. Residents know of two who attended this school: J. W. Fairburn and Raymond Byers.

The next school was a two-room school in the village of Parnassus. There was an extra room known as Lodge Hall used by some fraternal order. There was a walkway around the side of the building and steps to this room which was over the big room. This school was built around 1890. Later it was torn down and used to build a home near Parnassus. This home is now occupied by the Ernest Eckard family.

A report card has been found of a pupil who attended Parnassus High School in the 1886-87 session. E. O. Peale was the principal and the school was in session for seven months.

In 1910, there was a four-room frame school on two floors. Pupils walked to the "pike" and rode a horse-drawn hack which was open at both front and back and pulled by two horses. Fifteen to eighteen rode this hack and, due to being crowded, a pupil frequently rode on the step if he were the last one. Alvin Shiflet drove one of these hacks to Parnassus.

At times Parnassus had the only high school. It has had one year, two years and three years. At one time, only one girl graduated and the next year three girls. Graduating exercises were held in the basement as there was no auditorium.

Around 1924 the patrons of Parnassus were interested in building more rooms onto the school. They were told to raise so much money and the School Board would match it. Mr. Wallace Swink was elected treasurer of this special building project. Four more rooms were added. Members of the community had contributed much of the labor for this addition and the PTA wound up with the sum of one thousand dollars. This special fund was used occasionally for the school such as to purchase chairs, to make up shortages in Weekday Religious Education, and to improve the road leading to and around the school. This addition to the school was no contract job. The lumber was bought at Headwaters, as it was cheaper there. About forty persons helped in digging the basement. Mr. William Fix and Mr. Web Dunlap were the carpenters.

In 1955, this eight-room school was torn down and in the Fall of 1955 the new school was ready for occupancy. Mr. Byron Morris was the principal. In 1970, the remaining primary grades of Parnassus School were moved to North River. The school was sold to a garment industry known as Shenandoah Textiles and later destroyed by fire in 1974.

It is believed that there were two Oakhill Schools; the first one being near the cemetery of the Oakhill Church. The Oakhill School best remembered today is the one acquired by the Herman Horns in 1938. (Parts of the desks and the hack are still in the area.)

Reportedly the school was closed from 1907-1909, but after the patrons insisted that the school be reopened, Miss Leda Cline taught and the pupils were hauled in a horse-drawn hack driven

by Mr. Ace Rawley. It was closed for good in the early 1930's. Mrs. Mabel Horn taught there from 1920 until 1922.

Mrs. D. E. Shiflet remembers attending Maybrook which was about one mile past Union Church on Route 835. The majority of the grade one-seven students walked, among them the Skeltons and Zeiglers. Miss Marian Kibler was the high grade teacher in the big room and Miss Pearl Kibler taught the lower grades in the little room. Sam Breneman was another high grade teacher. The children had ten minute morning and afternoon recesses. There was only one room at first, but later the big room was added along with the porch. Sarah Smith Luster taught in 1924-25 from November till April for Ressie Kanost, who was ill that year. Nellie and Ruth Gordon and Winston Faught were also students there. Another teacher in this school was Mrs. Minnie Huffman Smith.

The 1884 map shows the Stribling Springs School (Colored) near the intersection of Routes 728 and 759. Nearby on Route 837, is the site of the Paynes Chapel School best remembered today. Miss Leach, a teacher there, roomed at Mr. Clarence Bundy's home.

A few folks remember a school near Route 42 in the Stover's Shop section. It may have been called Clover Hill and was in session from 1896-1897 when H. Clyde Collins started to school at the age of 6 years. The rule then was that a student must be 7, but Clyde was nearly 7, so he was allowed to start. The one-room school was west of Stover's Shop on what is now the Levi Smith property near the turn where Route 737 intersects Route 42. Mr. Collins related that Millers, Ruebushes, Hiners, Hoovers, Dunlaps, Karicofes, Redifers, VanPelts, Ralstons, and Collins all had children who attended this little school. It was further related that this school was originally located on Route 737 toward Elmer Allanson's, but because the creek frequently rose, the families decided to move the school to the second location. This school was termed a "paid school" as the families who sent their children to this school paid the teacher's salary of no more than \$20 per month. Mrs. Mandy Stover was a teacher in this school.

Mr. Collins recalls that the carpenters building the new Levi Smith house used to have quite a time with the boys coming from school to watch them work and getting into mischief.

In the meantime at Crossroads, the intersection of Routes 736 and 728, a new school had been constructed on the north-

east corner replacing the old structure across the road on Route 728. Students from the Stover's Shop area came to the new Crossroads School, which is now a residence owned by the Browns. These students included: Levi and Enoch Smith. Mrs. Lelia Floyd Karicofe taught the little children while a Mr. Stunning taught the older students.

Levi Smith recalls that Miss Lila Love Hardy was his first grade teacher at Crossroads. Miss Annie McKay, Miss Maude Sillings, and a Mr. Bob Farrah, who was a rather firm teacher using switches from a nearby apple tree, were some of the teachers. Miss Mae Houff followed Mr. Farrah in teaching at Crossroads for one year, then bringing her sister, Miss Josie Houff, the following year to share the responsibility.

Mr. Levi Smith recalls Old Pointer, very wet, lying near the potbellied stove drying out when he and the lad with whom he sat noticed a somewhat odorous steam rising from the dog's back. Levi, being tempted by his seatmate to stick the dog, did so with his lead pencil causing the dog to give a low growl. Whereupon Mr. Farrah took down the switch and attempted to swat Levi as he slid down in his seat. The switch, dry from the heat, flew into many pieces.

Sarah Smith Luster was a student at Crossroads and later in the 1925-26 year, she taught there. When Crossroads closed, the students were driven to Parnassus, first by hacks, later by bus.

SANGERVILLE DISTRICT (Compiled by Mrs. Hazel Simmons)

The year 1908 truly saw a new age coming over the horizon. The era of centralization was dawning.

Of the five one-room schools which had been in existence during the latter half of the nineteenth century within a few-mile radius of Sangerville, three had been outmoded by the year 1880 and had been abandoned for new two-room buildings.

They were Old Stonewall, the old log school at Sangerville and the old one-room building at Emmanuel. Old Towers, Mountain View and Columbia ran on until 1908 before being closed. Old Stonewall and Columbia schools were so near the Augusta County line that although located in Rockingham, many of the Augusta County youngsters attended them.

The Sangerville and Emmanuel Schools progressed and new rooms were added to accommodate the increasing number of

pupils. In its heyday, the Sangerville School graduated at least one high school class.

Then, during the early twenties, talk started of combining the Sangerville and Emmanuel Schools and making a better, more modern School at a different location, a central place.

Despite serious objections from the people of each community, the new school became a reality. The fancy brick building with its five rooms, an office, a laboratory, and an auditorium proudly stood just north of the Cyclopean Towers, now known as Natural Chimneys, at the intersection of roads 730 and 731.

Note: Harry Cramer adds that he hauled lumber for Towers School from Palo Alto, West Virginia.

It was named The Towers High School and was ready to offer its facilities for the instruction of the youngsters of the Sangerville and Emmanuel homes by the Fall of 1925.

The Rev. Oscar Miller was selected as the first principal. He did a grand job of building up loyalty and cooperation during the five years the school held its High School rating.

Other teachers during the first years of its existence were: Kit May, Wilbur Garber, Pauline Harris, Caleb Smith, Olive Miller, Charles Switser, Violet Yount, Oattie Wright and Mazie Miller.

The graduating class of 1926 included: Mary Zimmerman, Valedictorian, Mary Woodell, Elmira Cassidy, Otho Zimmerman and Ira Miller as post graduate.

Mr. John Randolph, School Board Member, gave the first commencement address.

The graduating class of 1927 included: Mildred Kiracofe, Lula Miller, Lizzie Shull, Elva Wagner, Russel Wichaël, Frank Miller, John Stone, Bryan Armstrong, and Sylvia Landes.

In the Spring of 1930, the last graduation class of the Towers High School held their commencement and said their "Good-bys" and Towers School yielded its High School rating and became an elementary school, teaching only seven grades.

For only five years, it had been a High School and now another step towards progress must be made. By the Fall of 1930, a more spacious High School had been erected on Route 42 to accommodate the entire North River District.

The schools had steadily been moved further and further away from the village of Sangerville. Buses were then put into operation to transport the children to and from school.

Towers then operated as an elementary school until 1969 and was in existence 44 years. During this time, two more rooms were added, indoor toilets were installed, and a hot lunch program was put into effect. One classroom was made into a kitchen for the preparation of the lunches. Hazel Stoutamyer was principal at the time the hot lunch program was put on.

Among teachers who served the longest tenure at Towers were: Beulah and Arvetta Rusmisel, Myrtle Miller, Viola Wright, Frances Way, and Mary Buck. Mary Buck has the distinction of having taught at Towers more sessions than any other teacher. Her span was twenty-three years.

Then in 1969, Towers School went the way of all the earth; that is, it went the way of all the other outmoded schools. It was abandoned in favor of a bigger, more modern, better equipped school in the name of progress. This move put high schools twenty miles away from Sangerville.

The abandoned Towers School was sold to the Sangerville-Towers Ruritans. Then on December 12, 1973, it was destroyed by fire.

During its 48 years, Towers School had become an important part of the life of the surrounding community. At times, Church Services were held there as well as many other activities.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SCHOOL

The Mountain View School House stood on a hill west of Sangerville on what is now Road 731 and now where George and Pearl Smiley live. A. P. Cupp was the owner of the land at the time. He deeded the land for use of a school and it was to revert back to the owner when no longer used for this purpose. Jack Clinedinst now owns the land and presently it is surveyed off for construction of improvements to Road 731.

It was a one-room school with the one outside door facing south. Ernest Miller, whose widow, Lizzie Miller, still lives in Waynesboro, was one of the teachers who taught there. Ruth Hess Kiracofe, Sylvia Michael, and Orpha Hess Caricofe are among the few still living who attended there; also Cora Michael Long.

On a day in November, 1892, Frances Miller, the teacher at that time, was riding horseback from her home near Briery Branch to school on Monday Morning. About a mile before

reaching the school, her horse became frightened and threw her against a tree and she was killed instantly. She was engaged to be married to Thomas Miller in the near future. After that he left the community and went to Ohio where he spent the rest of his life.

It was to this same school that little Stella Hess was walking over the muddy road and she got her feet stuck in the mud. When she got one foot loose, the other became stuck. Ernie Michael came along and carried her the rest of the way to school. Stella never has forgotten that kind deed and often speaks of it. But Ernie too, sometime afterwards left the community, first going west, then on to Canada where he lived the rest of his life, never afterwards returning to the area even for a visit. He left in March 1909 and that is about the same time that Mountain View closed its doors and children were taken by hack to Sangerville School. But after about seven years, in 1916, this Mountain View School building was moved to be joined up with the Sangerville School providing the fourth room for that school.

The Old Towers one-room school was located about one and one-fourth miles southwest of Sangerville on what is now the Olgie Landes and Marty Simmons farm. This school was in operation in 1880 because the late Charles Hogshead started his school career there.

The following is a partial list of Teachers known to have taught at Sangerville as well as some of the other schools in the area:

Laura Cline	Margie Cline Ringgold
Fannie Miller Click	Flossie Miller Botkin
Olgie Hogshead Landes	Ollie Kerlin Malcom
Ruth Denton	Edna Hartman
Fleta Hindgardner	Lucy Almarode
Alta Hulvey	Virginia Hamilton
Lelia Mitchel	Anna Driver Protcer
Frances Roberson	Caleb Kiracofe
Mabel Miller Rexrode	Bulah Rusmisel
Hattie Hess Simmons	Ruby Cupp Cupp
Orpha Hess Kiracofe	Mary McFall Baylor (1927-29)
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Garber	Mr. Ben Vent
Grace Miller Cupp	Fannie Lowman

HISTORY OF THE NORTH RIVER SCHOOL — 1930-1976

North River Elementary School is located on Route 42 at Moscow, which is about ten miles south of Bridgewater with Mount Solon as the school address.

North River was first established as a high school in 1930, thus becoming the first consolidated high school in the state of Virginia. The high schools before that date were located at Spring Hill, Centerville, Parnassus, and Towers. When the students left these schools to enter the new North River High School, they became elementary schools with grades one through seven in attendance. North River then served the northern Augusta area from that date as a high school until 1962.

This first building contained an auditorium with a temporary stage. After several years, the permanent stage and office were completed. The auditorium also served as a gymnasium. There was a library, home economics department and eight classrooms. The agricultural building, containing the needed classrooms, was also built at this time, but the agri-science and mechanics shop was not added until several years later.

The first principal at North River was Mr. W. H. Sanger of Bridgewater, Virginia. He remained as principal for four years. He also taught at Craigsville, Churchville, and Bridgewater. He retired from education in 1950 and became treasurer of the Town of Bridgewater.

The first teachers at North River were: Miss Edith Glick, Miss Emily Miller, Miss Ella Reeves, Mr. Paul France, and Mr. Clarence Arey. Miss Ella Reeves taught at North River until her retirement in 1964. She was the only teacher to have started teaching at North River and remained until her retirement.

The next principal was Mr. Wilbur S. Pence of Dayton, Virginia. He served as principal from 1933 to 1945. In 1944, through his efforts, a cafeteria was established. Mrs. Evelyn Byerly was the Manager and Mrs. Grace Michael and Mrs. Gladys Shull were workers. Mrs. Nancy Winters was the Home Economics teacher who assisted these workers in their planning and operation of the new cafeteria.

Mr. Pence is now retired from public education after having served for some twenty years as Superintendent of Rockingham County Schools.

Dr. Clifford Riddle was appointed principal for the 1945-1946 school term, but after just beginning the year, he changed

his profession to medicine and Mr. Lee A. Cupp served the school as their principal for the remainder of the year.

Mr. A. Brooks Booker of Waynesboro was principal from 1946-1952, followed by Frank Cline 1952-1956. He is now principal of Altavista High School.

Mr. Hubert Monger was principal from 1956 until 1958. He is now Superintendent of Culpeper County Public Schools.

During the years 1958-1960, Mr. Eugene Smith was principal. At the present time, he is serving in the capacity of Director of Instruction for Augusta County.

During the next two years, Mr. Byron Morris was principal. In 1962, North River became a Junior High School. The tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades were transferred then to the new high schools at Fort Defiance and Buffalo Gap. Grades six, seven, eight and nine attended North River. Centerville School was closed the same year and these grade students were transferred to Parnassus or Towers. Springhill school had closed some years before. Mr. Bryon Morris was first principal of the North River Junior High School. He served as principal of Buffalo Gap High School from 1968-1973, and returned to North River Elementary as principal, July 1, 1973.

In 1969 through the untiring efforts of Mr. Paul Davis and supported by the Parent Teacher Association, Ruritan Club, and many interested parents, North River became a consolidated elementary school. The construction program included a new cafeteria in a separate building, a new primary building and renovation of the main building. Mr. Davis served as principal until July 1, 1973. He is now the principal of the H. K. Cassell Elementary School near Crimora.

There are now grades Kindergarten through seven in attendance with an enrollment of approximately four hundred and eighteen pupils. Students in grades eight through twelve attend either Buffalo Gap or Fort Defiance High Schools.

In September of 1976, Mr. Byron Morris became a general supervisor of Augusta County Schools. Mrs. Linda Lotts Lunsford was appointed the new principal of North River. She had been the Assistant Principal of Riverheads Elementary since 1973. Mrs. Lunsford resides with her husband at Star Route, Middlebrook.

LIFE AT MOSSY CREEK ACADEMY

Author Unknown

The following letter was recently acquired for the Waynesboro Public Library by Miss Dorothy A. Reinbold, Librarian, from a rare book dealer in Wytheville, Virginia. It describes life at the academy in the middle of the 19th century, by a student from Shenandoah County, Virginia.

Mossy Creek Academy
Augusta C Va.

Dear Mother

According to promise I will drop you a few lines to let you know how I got here and how I am getting along.

Well when the stage came to New Market it was full, and myself and Mr Beaver could not get on, So we thought we would have to camp until the next day. But we got to looking around, and we got Edward Rice to take us up in his spring wagon for 1.50. Its the same price it would have cost for to have went up on the Stage, (I having an extra box) we got up to Harrisonburg at 7 O'clock. There we found three young men from Woodstock. Two of Sam'l C. Williams' Sons and Mr Richardson from Fort Royal, and Dr. Magruder's Son from Woodstock. The next morning we hired a hack, by all *throughing* in we got it for 1.00 *apeice*, which landed us up at Mossy Creek. The Academy is a beautiful Building upon a mound rising from all sides, it is well arranged, in the lower story, to the right of the entrance, is the main room of the school, on the left is a Chemistry apartment, with all the chemical apparatuses for Demonstrating that science. *adjoining* that is the Library of the Academy. Having done with the lower part, we will proceed upstairs, on the right is a large Hall, where they hold their public exhibitions, and where on every other Friday afternoon the whole school are required to speak, and on the left of this room, is the apartment of the languages.

From this story we go up to the Observatory which is very large, from that, there is a most beautiful scenery. I suppose you have gotten tired of reading of the Academy. I will only tell you that the dwelling house to the right of the Academy below the hill which the academy stands upon, it is a very large house but not so well situated. there are 22 boarders here now and still expecting more. about 40 in school. I am tolerable well pleased I think I will like it better after awhile. I have not been very well since I have been here but I feel better this evening. I will write soon again. The fare is splendid. I would not wish it better, but the meals are very unregular. We Breakfast about 7½ o'clock, Dine 1½, and Sup at 8. That is about the average, but the very several hours sometimes.

Mr White appears to be a very agreeable man. I have not gotten acquainted with Mrs White. I must close for I have three large lessons to get yet tonight. You must write soon, and let me know how you are getting along. If you send any thing up to me send it to Sam Bowman and he will send it up. I tell you what I would like to have, a sack made out of calico, or anything about as large as a large size pillow slip, Open at one end to hang up in my room to put my *close* in (Dirty ones)

AUGUSTA COUNTY OBITUARIES, 1836-1841

Anne C. Kidd

The obituaries from September 1, 1836 through December 30, 1841 have been extracted from The Staunton Spectator and General Advertiser, a weekly newspaper published, at that time, every Thursday in Staunton, Virginia. The original newspapers are located in the Augusta County Courthouse, Staunton. Extracts were made from the first roll of microfilm found in the Waynesboro Public Library, Waynesboro, Virginia.

Key: in this county — Augusta County
in this place — Staunton
inst., instant — this month
ult., ultimo — last month
(date) — issue of newspaper

Died in this place on the 30th ult. Mrs. Philip ALENGER, aged about 76. (14 January 1841)

Died, on the 12th ult. Mrs. E. ALLEN, consort of Dr. James Allen of this county. Whilst eating an apple she fell suddenly from her seat, and expired in a moment... born and raised in the congregation of Tinkling Springs... about 12 years ago she removed (in sequence of her marriage) into the bounds of Augusta church. (1 December 1836)

Died... lately a citizen of Staunton... Benjamin Fisher AMES, of Montgomery, Alabama. (24 December 1839)

Departed this life, on the 19th inst. Mrs. Susan ARMSTRONG, wife of Mr. John C. Armstrong, and eldest daughter of Mr. Amos Crosby, at her residence near Jennings Gap, Augusta county, in the 21st year of her age... left husband, parents, brothers and sisters. (27 July 1837)

Died, on Saturday last, John (AST), son of Mr. John H. Ast, aged about four years. (5 March 1840)

Doctor AUSTIN of Augusta, was frozen on last Saturday night. From Valley Star. (6 February 1840)

Departed this life on Saturday the 13 inst. at the residence of her son, Edward B. Bailey, Esq. in Lewisburg, Va., Mrs. Elizabeth BAILEY, in her 73d year... native of Pennsylvania... left at an early age, settled in Augusta county where she lived a number of years... married twice... moved to Botetourt

and thence to Lewisburg, where she has been for some years residing in the family of her son. (2 May 1839)

Died, on Saturday nite last, Gerrard (BARE), infant son of Mr. Valentine Bare of Augusta Co. (13 June 1839)

On the 3rd inst. Mrs. Rebecca BASKIN, wife of Capt. Thomas S. Baskin, of this county. (18 July 1839)

On 3 July '39, Mrs. R. P. BASKIN, wife of Mr. Thos. S. Baskin, in her 30th year... (member) of Church of Tinkling Spring... left husband, parents. (25 July 1839)

On Thursday evening last Mr. Andrew J. BAYLOR, youngest son of Mr. George Baylor, about 20 years of age, was... assisting to take a large log off a wagon... chains broke... log rolled over and struck him... lingered until Saturday morning. (14 June 1838)

An accident on the line of the Valley Turnpike, a few miles below town, on Wednesday last... death of one of the laborers... Mathew BEATTY... we understand was a single man, a native of Ireland, and about 27 or 28 years old... interred in burial ground in this town on Thursday. (19 September 1839)

Died, on Sabbath morning, the 25th day of April, having a few days before attained the 56th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Ann BELL, wife of Joseph Bell, Esq. of Rockbridge County, and eldest daughter of Alex. Nelson, dec'd. of Augusta County. Her death was occasioned by inflammation in the arm caused by bleeding... numerous children... member of the Presbyterian Church. (6 May 1841)

Died, suddenly on Tuesday morning last, Maj. Samuel BELL, of this county—a soldier of the Revolution. (17 May 1838)

Mr. Hugh BLACK, who resided in the neighborhood of Greenville, in this county, died of this disease (small pox) on the 1st instant... four members of his family (blacks) are now labouring under it. (12 January 1837)

Departed this life on Monday the 11th inst. in the 73d year of her age, after a tedious illness, Mrs. Ann BLACKBURN, consort and relict of the late Gen. Samuel Blackburn of this county... member of the Presbyterian church. (14 May 1840)

Died on Sunday night last, Mary (BLACKBURN), infant daughter of Mr. Thomas Blackburn, of this place (8 November 1838)

Died, on Tuesday morning the 11th inst. at his residence

in this county, Samuel BLACKWOOD, Esq.... Magistrate of this county. (20 May 1841)

Departed this life, on Friday, 31st ultimo, at the residence of Dr. Telfair, in Clinton County, Ohio, Mrs. Jane BOYS, wife of the late Dr. William Boys of Staunton... in the 59th year of her age... member of the Presbyterian Church... (leaves) large family of children and grandchildren. From Hillsborough Ohio News. (20 February 1840)

Recently, in Illinois, after a severe illness, Mr. William BRADY, formerly of this county. (10 January 1839)

Died, on Friday last, in this place, Mrs. Diana BRAGG, widow of the late Henry Bragg, of Norfolk, in the 74th year of her age. (15 February 1838)

Died, in this town, on yesterday morning, of bilious fever, Porterfield BRECKENRIDGE, son of John B. Breckenridge, Esq. in the fifteenth year of his age. (20 October 1836)

Departed this life on the 7th ultimo, in the 82d year of his age, at his residence, in the vicinity of Lexington, Ky., Mr. William BRECKINRIDGE, father of John B. Breckinridge, Esq. of this place... lived for many years in Augusta County. (6 December 1838)

On Saturday last, an infant (BROOKE), son of Robert S. Brooke, Esq. (5 October 1837)

Died, in this place, on Saturday last, Mrs. Ann BROWN, formerly of Williamsburg—for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. (23 November 1837)

Died in Albemarle county, on the 28th ult. Mrs. Mary S. BROWN, consort of Mr. Elijah D. Brown, and daughter of John Bush, sen. of Augusta County—after six months of severe suffering... left a husband and three small children. (10 May 1838)

Died, at his residence in this county, on the last day of July, Mr. Ahas BRYAN, (son of Capt. Benj. Bryan) aged twenty six years, eight months, and nineteen days... member of the Presbyterian church... suddenly and fatally attacked by "cholera morbus"... (leaves) an affectionate wife and two children. (16 August 1838)

On Friday last, Thomas (BRYAN), infant child of Mr. Bryan of this town. (19 September 1839)

At Fayetteville, Missouri, on the 24th of August last, Mr. John BUMGARDNER, formerly a worthy and respected citizen of this place. (5 October 1837)

Died, suddenly, on Monday morning last, in this place, of congestion of the lungs, Mr. Hans CALVERT, in the 75th year of his age. (1 March 1838)

On Tuesday morning, Miss Madisonia CALVERT, after a long and severe illness. (14 December 1837)

Died, in this town on Sunday morning last, Mr. Jacob S. CARROL, in the 36th year of his age. (13 December 1838)

Died, on Friday last, Cornelia (CEASE), daughter of Mr. Henry Cease of this town. (8 October 1840)

Died, in this town, on Saturday morning last... John CEASE, son of Mr. Henry Cease, in the 15th year of his age. (3 August 1837)

Died, on Thursday last, in this town, Mrs. Ann CHAMBERS, widow of the late Capt. Wm. Chambers, in the 74th year of her age... proprietress of the Wayne Tavern... member of the Presbyterian Church. (5 December 1839)

On 29 July, Park Co., Indiana, Mr. John CHRISTIAN, formerly of this county—leaving wife and nine children. (5 September 1839)

From the Lewisburg Republican. Died, at the Blue Sulphur Springs on Sunday the 9th inst... John B. CHRISTIAN, Esq. of Augusta County... in the 53d year of his age, leaving a wife and seven Children... was on his return from the State of Mississippi, where he had invested funds, in the purchase of land... a Magistrate... remains brought to Lewisburg on Monday the 10th, and deposited in the Presbyterian Church Yard. (20 July 1837)

On Saturday last, Ann Maria (CHURCHMAN), infant daughter of John Churchman, Esq. (12 April 1838)

Died, near McMinnville, Tennessee, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. Elizabeth D. CLARKE, relict of the late Doct. Thos. K. Clarke, formerly of this county... member of the Presbyterian Church in this town. (19 October 1837)

In this town, on Thursday evening last, Mrs. Elizabeth V. CLARKE, widow of the late John Clarke, dec'd. (7 February 1839)

Died, in this town, on Saturday last, after a long illness, Mr. John CLARKE, in the 66th year of his age... member of the Presbyterian Church. (5 October 1837)

Departed this life about 4 o'clock, A. M. on the 11th instant, after an illness of but an hour or two, William CLARKE, Esq. in the 59th year of his age. (13 September 1838)

On Sunday morning the 26th ult. about 6 o'clock, A. M., Mrs. Elizabeth CLINGPEAL, wife of Mr. Jacob Clingpeal, aged upwards of 70 years... long been a member of the Presbyterian Church. (1 December 1836)

Died, at her husband's residence on Sunday evening last, Mrs. Martha COCHRAN, consort of James A. Cochran, Esq'r in the 36th year of her age... (left) husband... a large family... member of the Presbyterian Church. (12 August 1841)

Died, at the Western Lunatic Asylum of Virginia on Monday the 26th inst., Dr. Richard COCHRAN, late of Middleburg, Loudoun county, Va., aged about 63 years. (28 November 1838)

Died, on Thursday last, Mrs. Ann COLEMAN, mother of Mr. Wm. Coleman of this place. (12 April 1838)

Died, in Shelbyville, Tennessee, Oct. 10th... Mr. John B. COOPER, formerly of this place, aged about 30 years... left a widow and two children. (5 November 1840)

Died, on Monday, the 21st inst., at the Augusta Springs, after a long and painful illness, in the 44th year of his life, leaving a wife and 3 children... Mr. James COURSEY... soldier in the last war... member of the Presbyterian Church. (31 October 1839)

Departed this life on Tuesday morning last, the 9th instant, at his residence in Staunton, John J. CRAIG, Esq. Attorney at Law, in the —th year of his age, leaving an affectionate wife and an infant son... member of the Presbyterian Church. (11 January 1848)

Died—on the 12th ult. Miss Jane CRAWFORD, of Middle River, aged 62... member of the Presbyterian Church. (1 October 1840)

On the 9th instant, Joseph Samuel (CRAWFORD), infant son of Maj. James and Cynthia A. Crawford, aged 3 months and 9 days. (14 February 1839)

On the 15th, Mrs. Lydia CROFT, wife of Mr. Jacob Croft and daughter of Mr. Enock Brower. (11 July 1839)

Died—on Saturday last, at the house of Mr. Peaco, near Staunton, Mr. Frederick CRYSTOPHER, a German who had recently come into the country, and was making his way with a younger brother, who is quite a youth, to Lynchburg, where it is understood their father resides. (25 February 1841)

Died—at the house of Mr. Peaco, near Staunton, on the 24th ult. Harman CRYSTOPHER, the brother of the young German whose death was published in our last paper. (4 March 1841)

Died—on the 29th ult. . . Mr. William CUNNINGHAM of Augusta County, aged 60 years . . . widow and children. (7 May 1840)

Died, at the House of Mr. Nathan Harris, on Naked Creek, in this county, on the 14th inst., Elizabeth DAVIS, aged about seventy years . . . native of Buckingham county . . . living in the family of Mr. Harris . . . for a number of years. (31 October 1839)

Died, at his residence in Augusta county on Saturday the 8th ultimo, Mr. John DIDDLE, Sen. aged 94 years. (11 May 1837)

Died, on Thursday night last, Capt. Jesse DOLD, in the 56th year of his age. (9 February 1837)

Died, on Tuesday morning last, Elizabeth Mary (DOWDALL), infant daughter of Dr. Peter B. and Caroline Dowdall, of this place. (11 November 1841)

Died, on Tuesday, at the house of Mr. Garber, in this place, Mr. William G. DUDLEY . . . aged about 60 years. (13 September 1838)

Died, on Sunday last, Mr. George DULL, of this county . . . cancer in the face. (9 August 1838)

On Monday evening last in this town, Mr. Philip DULL. (23 May 1839)

Died, of scarlet fever, on Friday the 6th inst. . . John Addison (EDMONDSON), aged 7 years, son of Mr. John Edmondson, of this county. (12 December 1839)

Departed this life on the 18th of December, 1837, in Henry county, Kentucky, in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. Ann E. EFFINGER, consort of Mr. Joseph S. Effinger, and daughter of the late James Hogg, of this county. (25 January 1838)

Died—at the residence of his father, Wm. Engleman, on the 26th ult. James ENGLEMAN, in the eighteenth year of his age. (8 October 1840)

About the 10th of September last, on Red River, Mississippi . . . Mr. Benjamin W. EVANS, aged about 25 years . . . native of this county, and for several years a resident of this town. (23 November 1837)

Died, on the 25th ult. at Gainseville, Alabama, Mr. Lyle B. FAWCETT, formerly of this place. (19 April 1838)

In this town, Friday last, Mr. Enoch FENTON, an old inhabitant. (1 August 1839)

On the 6th instant William FISHER, son of Mr. Isaac Fisher of this town, aged about 10 years. (17 May 1838)

Died, on the 5th inst. at his residence, in Middlebrook . . . Major John FLINN . . . aged about 50 years. (10 October 1839)

In Staunton, on Monday, Robert M. FOLEY, a pupil in the Deaf and Dumb Department of the Virginia Institution. (23 September 1841)

On Monday last, at the residence of her father, Mr. John V. GIBBS, at the Augusta Springs, Mrs. Mary Ann FOUGERES, wife of Mr. Lewis Fougères, aged 24 years . . . husband and a young child. (25 January 1838)

Died, on Sunday the 27th ultimo, at Jennings's Gap, Mr. John FOX, in the 45th year of his age . . . wife and nine children. (7 November 1839)

Died, on Wednesday morning the 16th instant, at the residence of her Father . . . in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. Malvina L. FRAZIER, wife of James P. Frazier, and eldest daughter of James A. Frazier, of this county . . . left behind a lovely daughter scarce old enough to be conscious of its . . . loss. (24 November 1836)

Mrs. Frances S. Freeman, wife of the Rev. Z. Freeman, died on Friday morning last, at Waynesborough. (25 April 1838) Consort of the Rev. Z. Freeman, of Rochester, N. Y., aged 32 . . . several years, in the charge of a young Ladies' Seminary in the city of Rochester. (24 May 1838)

Died, on the night of the 25th instant, Robert Willson GAMBLE, only son of William Gamble of this county, in the 16th year of his age. (4 May 1837)

Departed this life on Friday morning, the 29th ult. . . Mrs. Frances GARBER, wife of Albert J. Garber, aged 33 years . . . leaving husband and six . . . children. (5 December 1839)

Died in this town, on Saturday last, Mrs. GARING, widow of William Garing, formerly of Greenville, in this county. (17 May 1838)

Died, suddenly, at his residence on Middle River, on Monday the 13th inst., Henry G. GEORGE, Esq. in the 41st year of his age . . . widow and helpless babes. (23 November 1837)

In this town, on Thursday last, James Henry (GIBBS), infant son of Mr. John H. Gibbs. (8 June 1837)

Died, in Cooper county, Missouri, on the 27th of October, Mrs. Nancy GILES, formerly of Augusta county, Va. (9 January 1840)

In this place, on Tuesday, the 30th of August after 3 weeks illness, Mr. H. L. GILKESON, Merchant of the firm of Stevenson and Co., formerly of Augusta County, Va., in the 25th year of his age. From the Jacksonville (Illinois) Gazette. (6 October 1836)

Died—on Friday last, Mr. John GILKESON, son of Mr. Wm. Gilkeson, of this county...left a young wife. (13 May 1841)

Died, on Saturday last, in Woodstock, Mrs. Melvina GILLOCK, wife of Mr. Samuel Gillock, and daughter of Mr. Jacob Kice, of this place...had been a wife not quite twelve months, and has been called to lie down in the same grave as her first born child...member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (14 December 1837)

On Sun. last, in this town, Miss Matilda GOOD, daughter of the late William Good. (28 February 1839)

Died, on Tuesday morning last, at the house of the Rev. F. D. Goodwin, in this town, Miss Mary De Wolf GOODWIN, of Norton, Mass. (7 October 1841)

A man named GOLLADAY was killed on the 23d ult. near Mr. Kineagy's furnace in this county by the caving in of an oar bank...was but recently married. (3 December 1840)

On the 21st ultimo on board U. S. Sloop of War "Natchez", David GORDEN, a Marine, aged 45 years...formerly a resident of this place and brother of John and George Gorden. (1 August 1839)

Died—in this town, on Friday last, Mrs. Elizabeth GORDON, widow of the late John GORDON. (27 August 1840)

On the 2d, Mr. John GORDON of this place, leaving a young wife. (11 July 1839)

Died, in Greenville, Augusta County, on the 20th July, Ann Emily Josephine (GRAHAM), daughter of B. F. Graham, Esq., aged 16 months. (30 July 1840)

Died, on Tuesday the 18th, Susan Frances (GRAHAM), infant daughter of B. F. Graham, Esq. of Greenville. (27 September 1838)

Died, on Thursday last, Mrs. GRASS, wife of Mr. William Grass of this county (12 August 1841)

On Monday evening last, the 16th inst. Jacob Franklin (GREINER), son of Mr. George and Rachel Greiner, of this county, aged about two months. (26 October 1837)

On Tuesday, the 19th, Susanna Margaret (GREINER), daughter of George and Rachel Greiner, of this county, aged about 3 years and 6 months. (28 February 1839)

Died—in this place, on Tuesday last...Mr. Robert GROVE, leaving a wife and several children. (10 December 1840)

Died, on Saturday last, Mrs. Gilley S. GUY, wife of Capt. Robert GUY, of this county, in the 37th year of her age...left a family of nine children, the youngest of which is only a few weeks old. (27 May 1841)

Died...2d inst. at the residence of her son Capt. Arch'd A. Hall, in this county, Mrs. Mary HALL, widow of the late Alexander Hall, Esq., in the 77th year of her age. (12 December 1839)

Died, on his farm on Christian's creek, in this county, on Thursday morning last...Mr. James HAMILTON, aged about 67 years. (20 July 1837)

Died, suddenly, on Thursday morning last, at the residence of her son, Mr. William S. Hanger, in this county, Mrs. Catharine HANGER, widow of the late Mr. Peter Hanger, dec'd. in the 71st year of her age...member of the Lutheran Church. (31 August 1837)

Died—on Friday last, Mr. Lewis HARMAN, (extensively known as proprietor of the Washington Tavern in this place,)...left a wife and five children. (11 June 1840)

Died—on Friday last, Mr. Robert HARNSBARGER, aged 82 years—a soldier of the Revolution and an inhabitant of Augusta county for fifty-five years. (13 February 1840)

Died, yesterday morning, at the residence of her father, John C. Sowers, Esq. in this place, Mrs. Margaret HEISKELL, wife of Dr. Henry L. Heiskell, of the U. S. Army. (18 May 1837)

Died, in this town, on Thursday evening last, of apoplexy, Mr. Peter HEISKELL, in the 83d year of his age...was a native of Frederick county, Virginia, and had been a resident of Staunton for about sixty years... (believed) to be founder of the Washington Tavern in this place, which he conducted for many years...afterwards engaged in the mercantile business...left an aged widow and numerous progeny of children, grand children, and great grand children...member of the Presbyterian church. (11 November 1841)

Died, on Saturday night last, Mr. James HOGG, of this county; an aged and respectable citizen...remains interred in

the burial ground in this town, on Sunday evening. (17 August 1837)

On the 23d of May, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, the Rev. Jesse HOOVER, of the Lutheran Church, son-in-law of Mr. Henry Eidson of this county. (21 June 1838)

Departed this life, on Sunday morning the 7th inst. at Mt. Solon, Mr. John S. HOPEWELL, in the 36th year of his age, of conjestive typhus fever... left a wife and three small children. (11 November 1841)

Died, on Friday last, Mr. Charles HUDSON, an aged and respectable inhabitant of this county. (18 November 1841)

Died—on Saturday last, Mrs. Mary HUDSON, wife of Mr. Charles Hudson, of this county... a member of the Church. (19 March 1840)

Died, on Friday, the 2d inst. ... Catharine (HUNTER), youngest daughter of Mr. James Hunter, of Augusta county, in the 17th year of her age. (29 September 1836)

Died, on the 25th of September, at his residence in Washington County, Missouri... Mr. Matthew T. HUNTER, formerly of this county... leaving a wife and several children. (31 October 1839)

Died, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. Mary HYDE, wife of Mr. Addison Hyde, of this county. (22 March 1838)

On Monday morning last, Samuella (IMBODEN), infant daughter of Mr. Henry Imboden, of this place. (14 December 1837)

Died—at Eastville, Northampton, Virginia, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. Mary JACKSON, wife of the Rev. Wm. G. Jackson, and daughter of John C. Sowers, Esq'r. of this place... on the 19th. (1 October 1840)

Died, in this town, on the 28th ult. Thomas Mann (JACKSON), infant son of the Rev. Wm. G. and Mary J. Jackson, aged eight months. (5 October 1837)

Died, on Tuesday the 7th January, inst. Edward Livingston (JOHNSON), infant son of Mr. H. Johnson, of this town. (9 January 1840)

Died, on Tuesday 24th ult., Mrs. Maria W. JONES, consort of Rev. Isaac Jones, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place, and daughter of Sam'l. Finley of Augusta county, Va... arrived in Columbia nearly a year and a half since. From the Columbia (Mo.) Patriot. (30 September 1841)

Died, in the County of Augusta, on the 9th instant, Mrs. Susanna KARICOFÉ, wife of Mr. John Karicofe, in the 47th year of her age... (leaves) nine children... (member) Presbyterian Church of Mossy Creek. (24 December 1839)

Died, on Monday last, Mrs. Sarah KENNEDY, wife of Mr. John Kennedy, of this place, in the 46th year of her age... many years a member of the Presbyterian Church. (15 September 1836)

A child (KENNERLEY) of the Rev. Samuel Kennerley was drowned in South River last week. We understood it was crossing on a foot log, and accidentally fell into the river. (7 June 1838)

Died—in this town, on Friday morning last, Catharine Ann (KERR), daughter of Mr. Wm. G. Kerr, aged about 8 years. (14 January 1841)

On Sunday nite last, Elizabeth (KERR), infant daughter of Mr. William G. Kerr. (27 June 1839)

Died, on Monday last, Mrs. Susan KICE, in the 55th year of her age, wife of Mr. Jacob Kice, of this town. (27 September 1838)

Died, in this place, on Thursday the 28th of September... Mr. Henry KING, formerly of Augusta county, Va. Burlington (Wisconsin) Gaz. (9 November 1837)

Died, in the village of Middlebrook, July 1st, after a few hours of extreme suffering, Mrs. Rhoe Ann (KIRK), wife of Mr. George R. Kirk, in the 32d year of her age... born in Washington County, Md., and removed to this place last year... (left) an infant daughter 2 days old. (8 July 1841)

Died, on Saturday the 25th instant, at his residence in Mt. Solon, Doctor George W. KNOWLES, in the 25th year of his age... his was the sixth death which has occurred in the family of his mother, within the three past years: his father, a sister, and three brothers... left a wife, a mother, three brothers. (30 July 1840)

Died on the 7th inst. Mr. Peter KURTZ, long an inhabitant of this town. (15 April 1841)

Died in Monroe county, Va., on the 29th of April, Mr. Peter LAREW, formerly of this county—leaving a wife and a large family of children... member of the Presbyterian church. (18 June 1840)

On Sunday the 6th inst. near Mt. Solon, Mr. John LARY, a soldier of the Revolution, in the 93d year of his age... born in Prince William County, Va. ... present at surrender of Lord

Cornwallis at Yorktown... shortly after this, he moved to the Valley of Virginia. (17 January 1839)

Died, on Wednesday evening the 8th instant, at his residence near Tinkling Spring, Mr. John LAWRENCE, for many years an inhabitant of this county... native of Pennsylvania, and has a number of connexions living in Franklin and Adams counties, in that state. (16 November 1837)

Mr. William LAWSON, son of Isaac Lawson on South River, in this county, aged about 18 years, was killed on the 11th inst. by... (a) threshing machine. (26 September 1839)

Died, at his residence near Greenville, Augusta, on the 10th inst. Mr. John LOGAN... aged about 70 years... Saturday preceding his death, the deceased slightly scratched one of his fingers; the wound inflamed, mortification ensued, and occasioned his death three days afterwards. Lexington Gaz. (26 January 1837)

Died—on the 00th of December, Mrs. LOHR, wife of Mr. Peter Lohr, senr. of Augusta County. (21 January 1841)

On Tuesday, at his residence near Staunton, Mr. Peter LOHR, a Soldier of the Revolution, and one of the oldest inhabitants of Augusta County. We understand his remains are to be interred with Military honors by the Staunton Lt. Infantry. (23 September 1841)

Died, on Friday last, Mrs. LONG, wife of Mr. William Long, of this place. (14 September 1837)

Died—on the 22d inst., Jacob Lewis (LONG), son of Mr. N. B. Long, of this place, in the 11th year of his age. (25 February 1841)

On Monday last, Sarah Ann (LONG), daughter of Mr. Nath'l B. Long of this place. (2 May 1839)

On Friday last of apoplexy, Mr. Henry LYNN, long a worthy inhabitant of Waynesborough. (22 August 1839)

Departed this life on Monday the 6th inst. at his residence in Bath County, Capt. Henry MARKWOOD, late of Mount Sidney, in this county, leaving a wife and several children... member of the Methodist Episcopal church... he put a period to his existence by cutting his throat. (16 February 1837)

Miss Dorcas MARSHALL, daughter of Mr. George Marshall, sen. of this county, aged about 16 years, was drowned in the Bull Pasture river, in Bath county, week before last... on a visit to her uncle. (23 March 1837)

Died, on Wednesday the 21st inst. Mrs. Susan McALEAR, wife of Mr. Charles McAlear, and daughter of the late John Harrow, dec'd (29 March 1838)

Died—on Back Creek in Bath County on the 26th February, Doctor Washington J. McCue, son of Major Moses McCue, of Augusta County. (5 March 1840)

Died, recently, at his residence in the Calf Pasture, Mr. Thomas McCULLOUGH, aged 83 years... a weaver by trade. (26 August 1841)

Died—in this place, on Friday last, at the house of her mother, Mrs. Peebles, after a lingering illness... Mrs. Mary McKENNY, consort of Mr. — McKenny, of Covington, Va. (1 September 1836)

Died, on the 20th ult. at his residence in this county, Mr. William McLANAHAN, after a long and painful illness. (3 May 1838)

Died—on the 11th inst. at the residence of Mr. John Bush, in Augusta County, Miss Margaret McMULLEN, aged 61 years. (24 September 1840) Funeral sermon... preached by the Rev. Mr. Goodwyn, at Tinkling Spring Church. (1 October 1840)

Died—suddenly of Croup, near Greenville, in this county, on the 10th inst., aged 7 months, Caroline Emily (MERRITT), infant daughter of John Merritt, Esq. (18 March 1841)

Died—in this town, on Monday morning last, Mrs. Margaret Reid MICHIE, wife of Thomas J. Michie, Esq. (25 March 1841)

On Sunday last, Mrs. Elizabeth MILLER, wife of Mr. James Miller, of this county. (28 February 1839)

Mr. Henry MILLER, who removed from this county last fall to Arkansas, Himself—his wife—his daughter-in-law (Mrs. Lucinda Miller, wife of Mr. George Miller)—and two of his servants—were all carried off—(except the elder Mrs. Miller, whose death is ascribed chiefly to mental distress)—about the 20th of September, within a few hours of each other, by the prevailing fever of that country. (19 October 1837)

On Friday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the barn of Mr. Michael MILLER, near Mount Sidney, in this county, was fired... Mr. Miller perished... a native of Rockingham, and had not been much more than a year amongst us... left a wife and nine small children. (29 November 1838)

On the 9th instant, Mrs. Fanny MITCHELL, widow of the late George Mitchell, dec'd, in the 64th year... member of the

Methodist Church for upwards of thirty-five years. (17 January 1839)

Died, on Sunday morning, the 15th inst. Thomas H. (MITCHELL), son of Joseph T. and Sarah N. Mitchell, aged 3 months. (26 September 1839)

Died, in Albemarle, Mr. Richard MOON... was married but a few months since to a daughter of Mr. George Nicholson, of this place. (9 August 1838)

Died—on Friday the 30th of October last, Augusta Virginia (MOORE), infant daughter of Dr. John K. and Jane Moore. (5 November 1840)

Died—on the 17th inst. John MOORE, aged about 85 years—long an inhabitant of this town. (25 March 1841)

Died, in this place, Thursday the 21st... Miss Elizabeth MORRISS, in the 69th year of her age. (28 November 1839)

Departed this life on Saturday last, in this borough, Miss Frances MURPHY, aged 25 years... left two brothers and three sisters. (2 March 1837)

Died—in this town, on Friday last, Mr. Joseph NEWCOMB. (17 September 1840)

Mrs. Sarah NICHOLSON, wife of Mr. George Nicholson of this town, on Sunday morning. (30 May 1839)

Departed this life on the 4th instant, at the residence of her father (Mr. A. Young) Mrs. Margaret OCHEL TREE, wife of Mr. John Ocheltree, in the 34th year of her age... member of the Presbyterian Church. (10 August 1837)

Died, on the 9th of August last, in the town of Alexandria, Louisiana, Vincent Tapp PAGE, Esq., Post Master of that place, a native, and for many years a resident of Staunton... young man. (7 September 1837)

Died, on Monday last, at the residence of her son, Mr. John Paris, Mrs. Hannah PARIS, aged about 80 years. (2 August 1838)

Died, on the 5th, Mr. John PARRIS, of this vicinity, a worthy man and a good citizen. (11 July 1839)

Died, Mrs. Isabella PATRICK, consort of Charles Patrick, Esq. on Thursday morning last... children. Communicated from Waynesborough. (24 January 1839)

Died, at the residence of his son, James F. Patterson, Esq. in this town, on the 28th inst., Mr. Thomas PATTERSON, recently from Frederick County, Va. aged about 76 years... member of the M. E. Church. (30 March 1837)

Died—on Sunday night... Mr. Washington PAUL, Stage Driver, a native of Augusta Co. From Fredericksburg Arena. (3 September 1840)

Died, on Sunday last, Miss Sarah PEACO, daughter of Mr. Samuel Peaco, in the 25th year of her age. (12 December 1839)

Died, on Saturday last, Mrs. Catherine PEEBLES, widow of the late James Peebles of Staunton. (5 September 1839)

On the night of the first of January, 1837, at the residence of her son, John H. Peyton, Esq. near Staunton, Virginia, Mrs. Ann PEYTON, widow and relict of John R. Peyton, deceased, late of Stony Hill, Stafford county, departed this life, at the advanced age of eighty-four years... more than fifty years a... member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. (5 January 1837)

Died, on the morning of the 5th inst. at her Father's residence... in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. Margaret A. PEYTON, wife of Mr. Charles L. Peyton, and only daughter of Mr. James Tate... member of the Presbyterian Church. (10 November 1836)

Died, on Friday the 2d inst., of dropsy in the brain, Joseph Addison (PIPER), son of Wm. K. Piper, aged 12 months. (15 April 1841)

Mr. Frederick M. PITMAN, of this town, was shot... while setting at the dinner table, at the house of Mr. Surber, near White Sulphur Springs, on Monday the 20th instant, by a man named Richard C. Gwatkin. Mr. Pitman... lingered until the following day... was a widower... left an infant daughter. (30 August 1838)

John M. PITMAN, eldest son of Capt. Pitman, of Huntersville, Pocahontas County, and formerly a citizen of Mt. Sidney, Augusta County, was drowned in a Mill Dam near that place, on the 4th inst. (22 August 1839)

Died, in this town, on Sunday last, Mr. Philip P. PITMAN... (leaving) a wife and one small child. (12 December 1839)

Died in the city of New Orleans, Mr. William POAGE, eldest son of Maj. William Poage of this county, in the 23d year of his age... had gone to the South with the hope that a milder climate might stay the ravages of the disease which was preying upon him. (14 December 1837)

On Tuesday night last, Alexander Caldwell (POINTS),

infant son of James Points, Esq. of this place. (22 February 1838)

On Tuesday night last, James Franklin (POINTS), infant son of Mr. B. F. Points, of this town. (1 March 1838)

Died lately, in Courtland, Alabama, Capt. Joseph POINTS, of this place... had gone out on a visit to Alabama, with one of his sons who contemplated a settlement in that State, where he had two sons and a daughter then living—and, it is presumed, has fallen a victim to the climate... native of Pennsylvania, and for many years a resident of Staunton... one of our oldest inhabitants. (10 August 1837)

On the 10th instant in this town, Virginia (POINTS), daughter of Mr. B. F. Points, in the fifth year of her age. (19 September 1839)

Died, on Thursday last, Jane Ann (QUINLAND), infant child of Mr. Michael Quinland. (5 December 1839)

On the 17th instant, Robert Emmet (QUINLAND), infant son of Mr. Michael Quinland, of this place. (24 January 1839)

In Dearborn county, on the 25th Sept., Mr. George RAPP, in the 66th year... upwards of 40 years a member of the Methodist E. Church... native of Virginia... emigrated from Staunton to the vicinity of this place in 1817 where he spent the remainder of his life. Lawrenceburg, Ia. From the Western Christian Advocate. (7 February 1838)

Died... on the morning of the 25th ult., near Deerfield, in this county... Henry (RODGERS), youngest son of Mr. Philip Rodgers, a youth of about 14, was struck by the top of a tree, felled in pursuit of a Rackoon. (4 October 1838)

Died—very suddenly, on Sunday last, Mr. Wm. SCOTT, of this county, (14 January 1841)

Died—on the 15th inst. Mr. John SEIG, son of Mr. Paul Seig, of this county. (24 September 1840)

Very suddenly, on the 11th inst. at his residence in Augusta, Capt. Isaac SELLERS, in the 42d year of his age. (21 February 1839)

Died, at his residence in Augusta county, on 23d ult. at 11 o'clock, Mr. Elias SHEETS, in the 36th year of his age... was a successful tiller of the soil... left wife and six children. (7 October 1841)

Died—on Sunday the 4th inst. Mrs. Margaret SHIPE, consort of Mr. Adam Shipe, in the eightieth year of her age. (15 October 1840)

Died, on Thursday of last week... of consumption, Mrs. Nancy SHIPMAN, wife of Mr. Jas. C. Shipman, of Augusta county. (22 September 1836)

Died—on Sunday the 18th instant, at the residence of his father in this county, after a long and afflicting illness, which finally terminated in dropsy of the chest, Mr. John SHIRLEY, son of Mr. Jonathan Shirley, in the 30th year of his age... for ten years... a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (29 April 1841)

Died, on Friday morning last, after a long and severe illness, Mr. Adam SHUEY, aged about 73 years... was a resident of the county of Augusta for about 45 years. (26 August 1841)

Died—at his residence on Middle River, in this county, on the 22d instant, Mr. Lewis SHUEY, in the 84th year of his age... native of Pennsylvania... emigrated to this state about 1796... soldier in Revolutionary War... member of the United Brethren Church. (31 January 1839)

Died—on the 6th inst. of a bilious attack, Mr. Peter SHURLY of the North Mountain in this County. (14 January 1841)

Died, at the residence of her father-in-law, John Sitlington, Esq. of Pendleton, on the morning of the 6th of September, Mrs. Sarah J. (SITLINGTON), wife of Mr. Thomas Sitlington... was daughter of Mr. Samuel Hunter, of Augusta... (member of) the Church of Tinkling Spring and Waynesborough... when about 16 years of age... was married August 25, 1840. (7 October 1841)

Died, in this town, on Monday evening last, Miss Emily SLANKER, daughter of Mr. Jacob Slanker, recently of Winchester, in the 15th year of her age. (13 July 1837)

Died—on the 27th of August, at Hamilton, Ohio... of painter's cholic, Mr. Henry G. SNYDER, formerly of this place, leaving a wife and several children. (1 October 1840)

Died, recently, Miss Susan SPROUL, daughter of Capt. John Sproul of this county, aged about 17 years. (10 October 1839)

Died, on the 14th instant, William SPROUL, Esq. for many years a worthy Magistrate, and recently High Sheriff of the county of Augusta. (31 August 1837)

On the farm of Maj. Moses McCue, in this county, on Friday last. Mr. Charles STEELE, a young gentleman about 17

years of age, son of the late Capt. Samuel Steele, was thrown from his horse... died in a few hours. (4 May 1837)

Died—on the 4th of last month, (April) at her residence in the lower end of this county, Mrs. Polly STEELE, relict of Capt. Wm. Steele, dec'd in the 64th year of her age... connexion with the Presbyterian Church. (13 May 1841)

Departed this life, at his residence near Waynesborough, on Thursday morning the 8th inst., Mr Samuel STEELE, at the advanced age of about 90 years... into the army of the revolution... at the close of the war Mr. Steele settled upon his farm... connected himself with the Presbyterian Church. (15 June 1837)

Died, on Monday last, Mrs. STERRETT, wife of Mr. David Sterrett, of this county. (23 September 1841)

From the Winchester Republican, August 2. A stranger apparently from 44 to 50 years old, named John ST. JOHN, was found dead within the limits of this town on Friday last... about 5 feet 7 inches high—dark complexion—blue eyes, with a mole near the right eye—sandy hair partly gray... in May last... he stated... that he was a resident of Augusta county near Staunton, Va. (8 August 1839)

Died, at the residence of his Father, near Mt. Sidney, on Thursday the 25th ultimo, Mr. David STOVER, Jr. in the 23rd year of his age, after a painful illness of several weeks. (2 December 1841)

On Thursday last, at his residence on South River, the Rev. Michael STOVER, at an advanced age. (3 May 1838)

Died—at the residence of Nicholas C. Kinney, Esq., near Staunton, on the morning of the 8th inst. Miss Sarah Ann STRIBLING, daughter of Erasmus Stribling, Esq. ... united herself with the Episcopal Church. (15 April 1841)

Died—in Courtland, Alabama, on the 2d inst. Mr. Jacob K. SWOOPE, formerly of Augusta County. (25 March 1841)

In this place on Wednesday the 24th inst. ... Dr. E. C. TALLIFERRO, late of Augusta Co., Va. Eaton (Ohio) Reg. (8 September 1836)

Died, in this town, Sunday night last, Miss Jane TAPP, sister of Vincent Tapp, dec'd, former Clerk of the Hustings Court of Staunton (29 August 1839)

Died, on Sunday evening last, at his residence in this town ... Walter H. TAPP, esq., Clerk of the Hustings Court of Staunton, in the 34th year of his age... left a wife and four

small children... interred on Monday evening with masonic honors by Staunton Lodge (No. 13), and ... also attended to the grave by the Staunton Light Infantry, of which company he was an officer. (8 March 1838)

Died, at the residence of his father on Thursday the 9th inst. in the 28th year of his age, George Baxter TATE, eldest son of Mr. James Tate of this county... (left) wife... parents, who only four months previous had been called to weep by the dying bed of a lovely and only daughter. (30 March 1837)

Died, in this place, on the 6th inst. Mr. John TATE, in the 75th year of his age, having been born on the 6th Aug. 1761... in the county of Augusta, was a soldier of the revolution (battles and military duties listed)... in February, 1781, as a volunteer under Capt. May of Botetourt, to which county his father had removed... member of the Presbyterian church. Buchanan Adv. (1 September 1836)

Died, of consumption, on the 22d ult., at the house of her father Edward Graham, Esq. in this place in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. Martha R. TATE, wife of Wm. M. Tate, Esq. of Augusta County... one child... youngest daughter of aged parents. Lexington Valley Star. (5 March 1840)

Died, at his residence near Staunton, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. John TAYLOR, in the 56th year of his age; who was for many years a respectable citizen of this County... left a large family. (1 February 1838)

Died, in this vicinity, on the night of the 23d ult. after a long and severe illness, Mr. Lewis TAYLOR, aged about nineteen years, son of the late John Taylor. (1 November 1838)

Died, on the 1st inst. Mr. Abraham TEBO, an aged and highly respectable citizen of this place. (8 July 1841)

Died—suddenly... on the 30th of December, Mr. John THOMPSON, of Long Meadow, in his 81st year. (14 January 1841)

Died—in Staunton, on the 12th inst., Mr. Smith THOMPSON in his 92d year... was a Scotchman by birth... came to this country some years before revolutionary war in which he engaged... left an aged widow... the clergy of the various denominations, the officers of the 32nd and 93d Regemints, the Staunton Light Infantry company, the Masonic brethren and the citizens of the town and neighborhood composing the largest procession ever witnessed in Staunton. (21 May 1840)

On Friday morning last, Mary Elizabeth (TRAYER), infant daughter of Andrew H. Trayer, of this place. (1 September 1836)

Died—at his residence in this Town on the night of the 15th inst. Lawrence TREMPER, Esq. aged about 88 years... soldier in the Revolutionary army... appointed Post-Master of Staunton... has continued duties... (until) his death... believed he was one of the last, if not the very last, surviving civil officers appointed by Ge. Washington... was consigned to the grave with military and masonic honors. (21 January 1841)

Died, on Saturday the 21st of December, John TRIMBLE, in the 17th year of his age. (9 January 1840)

Died on the 10th inst., Mrs. Margaret TRIMBLE, wife of Mr. John Trimble, Sen'r., in the 85th year of her age. (20 July 1837)

On Friday last, at the residence of her brother, Mr. Archibald Trotter in this county, Miss Mary TROTTER, daughter of Isaac Trotter, dec'd. (30 May 1839)

Died, on the 4th inst. Miss Susan TROTTER, daughter of Isaac Trotter, dec'd, of this county. (12 July 1838)

Departed this life on the 24th instant... Mrs. Elizabeth TURK, consort of Capt. James Turk, of this county, aged nearly fifty-five years... afflicted for more than thirty years. (27 July 1837)

Died on the morning of the 15th inst. in the 72d year of her age, Elizabeth (VALENTINE), wife of E. Valentine, dec'd. (18 October 1838)

Died, on Wednesday night last, Charles Edward (WADDEL), infant son of Lyttleton Waddell, Esq. ... aged 22 months. (24 December 1839)

Died, on Saturday last, Elizabeth (WADDEL), infant daughter of Littleton Waddell, Esq. (12 August 1841)

Died—on evening of Thursday, December 24th, aged 15, Janeta Sarah WADDELL, daughter of Littleton Waddell, Esq. of this village. (31 December 1840)

Departed this life, on Thursday afternoon, (the 1st inst.) after a protracted illness, John Sidney WADDELL, son of Lyttleton Waddell, Esq'r, aged 21 years. (8 July 1841)

Died on Sunday last, in the 14th year of her age, Miss Mary WADDELL, daughter of Littleton Waddell, Esq. of this town... (member of) the Presbyterian Sunday School. (27 April 1837)

Died, on the 5th instant, of Epilepsy, which had afflicted

him since birth, Sylvester (WADDEL), aged 11 years, son of Dr. A. Waddell. (13 April 1837)

Died, on Friday last, Mr. Samuel WALLACE, an aged citizen of this county. (3 May 1838)

Died, on the 3d instant, Mrs. Mary WHISMAN, wife of Mr. Philip Whisman, of this county. (20 October 1836)

Died, in this county, on Tuesday morning the 12th inst., quite suddenly, Mr. George WHITLOCK. (21 June 1838)

Died, on Wednesday the 1st of August, at the house of Col. Samuel Harnsberger, in this county, Edward WILLIAMS, late a private of Captain William Dulaney's company "D" U. S. Ma. Corps... born in... Connecticut, County of Wyndham, Town of Woodstock... 28 years of age-five feet nine and a half inches high—blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, and... a farmer... was brought by Reuben R. Allen's teams from the neighborhood of Calhoun, Tennessee... lived but a few hours after his arrival at Col. Harnsberger's. (9 August 1838)

Died—on Saturday at 6 o'clock in the evening, at her residence in this county, Mrs. Jane WOODWARD, (wife of the late Joseph Woodward, dec'd,) in the 80th year of her age... member of the Presbyterian Church. (12 March 1840)

On Friday last... Mr. John P. WOODWARD, in the 37th year of his age... Assistant Keeper of Western Lunatic Hospital. (26 September 1839)

Died, on Saturday evening last, Catharine WOOLWINE, long an inhabitant of Staunton. (4 November 1841)

Died, on Sunday last, Mrs. XAUPI, widow of the late J. A. Xaupi. (30 September 1841)

Died suddenly, on the 22d instant, Mrs. Margaret YOUNG, consort of Mr. Andrew Young, sen. of this county, in the 62d year of her age... complained of pain in the head, and instantly fell prostrate... 40 years a member of the Presbyterian church. (30 March 1837)

Departed this life on the 25th of July, at her son-in-law's, Mr. Wm. Cunningham, Mrs. Mary YOUNG of Augusta County. (16 August 1838)

Died, on Monday the 16th instant, at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. David Sterrett, in this county, Mr. Thomas YOUNG, in the 75th year of his age. (26 November 1840)

Died, on the 17th instant, in Harrison County, Mrs. Jane ZUMBRO, consort of Adam Zumbro, aged 48... formerly a member of the Presbyterian Church at Tinkling Spring, Augusta County. (1 July 1841)

OLD HOMES OF AUGUSTA COUNTY

"Three Trees"

The Country Home of Colonel and Mrs. James A. Bundy V

by Gladys B. Clem

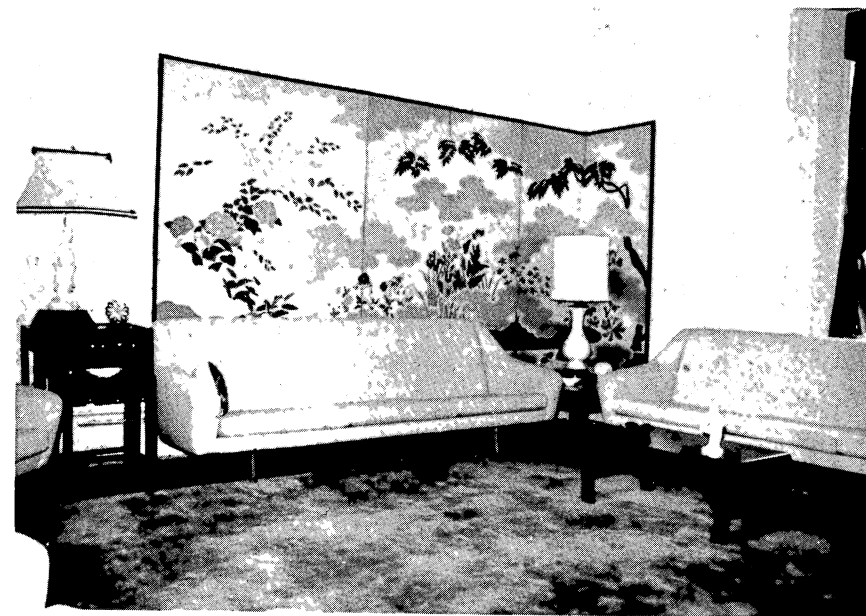
When William J. Fulton built his post-bellum home he must have taken time to plant two sweet buckeyes and a hemlock seedlings as well. After a century of growth one of the buckeyes measures 80 feet in height and 61 inches in diameter. They fittingly suggested "Three Trees" as a name.

Located south of Middlebrook on Rt. 620, the land was originally a part of the Borden grant. The house is thought to have been built sometime in the 1870's. The Fultons disposed of it to the Miller family. Later it was purchased by Mr. Walter Areheart whose daughters, Neva and Catherine inherited and



A front view of "Three Trees"

Photograph by William H. Bushman



A screen from an Imperial Palace of Emperor Hirohita.

Photograph by William H. Bushman

sold to Colonel and Mrs. Bundy in the 1960's. It is a house of eight rooms.

Three porches are joined to the house in a unique structural method — no nails, bolts or pegs being used — only pressure guarantees their stability. They are each ideal for summer relaxation. Another unusual feature is the interior woodwork is of the same design as the exterior.

As a romantic prelude that foreshadowed coming events, on one occasion when Mr. and Mrs. Fulton entertained at a Christmas party, a lovely blond visitor, Margaret Buchanan of Florida, Missouri, was introduced to William P. Mish, a young man of the community. A romantic attachment soon started. Later they were married and became the grandparents of Mrs. Bundy.

Entering this distinctive home one is impressed with its harmonious charm. American antiques are tastefully blended with Oriental objects which form a perfect melding of both cultures. The latter were acquired while Colonel and Mrs. Bundy were living in the far East.

The interior woodwork was carefully restored to its original style under the skillful restoration of the late George Knopp. Extra wide baseboards, deep embrasured windows with frames set on a slanting line and original flooring set with handmade nails are all mindful of the finer craftsmanship that was characteristic of the past.

In the entrance hall a handsome old grandfather's clock, a family heirloom, ticks away the hours on the broad stair landing. A pier mirror in the lower hall is flanked by a pair of carved walnut chairs purchased in Heidelberg, Germany.

The parlor's soft celadon green decor with matching monograph rug, harmonizes with the chairs and broad settee all which complements the room's distinctive Oriental furnishings. On a six-panel wall screen the spring flowers of Japan are so realistic one is tempted to "reach and pick." None but the Emperor could use the sixteen-petal chrysanthemum — a sort of empire trademark, as it were. As this screen once graced one of his numerous palaces, it shows the royal number of 'mum petals. On a carved sandalwood cabinet a celadon green porcelain jar matches a jovial faced Japanese figurine. The cabinet is so



The cherry drop-leaf dining table.
Photograph by William H. Bushman



The Chippendale Desk.
Photograph by William H. Bushman

cleverly designed that neither nail nor glue is used in its construction. Wedgewood of cobalt blue decorates the mantel. Noteworthy is a three-handled loving cup in this prized ware. Another panel of remarkable interest is one of "egg shell" art. A Vietnamese pastoral scene is pictured in tones of black, charcoal gray and white and is formed of minute bits of shell into a rare work of art. A pair of sandalwood tables, with matching white lamps completes this fascinating, but simply furnished room.

To the right of the hall is the living room. Scottish influence predominates, with the Buchanan tartan used as the basic colors. Antique Chippendale chairs upholstered in Scotch homespun emphasize the bitter-sweet, celadon green, mustard, blue and black of the family colors. An unusual brass hearth has padded seats of the same material and colors, insuring a person with a cold back of perfect fireside comfort. A single bit of Scotch thrift is indicated by the amusing whiskey bottle on the mantel. Decorated in an etched Scotch thistle design, its cork is fastened with a miniature brass padlock so that only the person possessing the key could enjoy a drink. A handsome Chippendale desk, whose satin like patina reflects its care and age occupies one side of the room. It not only has one but two secret drawers hidden in its intricately carved divisions. It is joined by pegs. A corner

cupboard, a Mish family heirloom inherited by Mrs. Bundy, fits snugly in the opposite side of the room. An original print of "Washington Bidding Farewell to His Mother" and a pair of Harmer bird prints feature the wall's decoration.

In the dining room the large drop leaf dining table is from Colonel Bundy's family, who settled in the Susquehanna River section of New York in the early 1600's. The cherry tree that supplied its lumber must have been a giant for size as both leaves measure a solid 22½ inches in width.

The dining room chairs are of Austrian walnut and were purchased in Heidelberg. They harmonize perfectly with the Hepplewhite sideboard. Danish silver candelabra (which match in design the antique chandelier), and a celadon green bowl complete a balanced grouping on the sideboard.

It's only a short step from the dining room to the patio and the nearby swimming pool tucked away in its own fenced in yard. The patio is floored with the same outsized brick used in the home's construction — which was once an old floor in the basement. An intriguing bit of patio furniture is the hand carved German "gossip bench." Eye catching in its design and workmanship, it shows several Teutonic knights engaged in mortal combat. Obviously it was a do or die engagement.

The upstairs bedrooms are furnished in antiques with harmonizing accessories. There's even a "trundle bed" complete with a painstakingly pieced quilt, yellow with age. The tiny, but even stitches spell out the name of Mrs. Bundy's grandmother — "Margaret Eliza Buchanan, Florida, Missouri 1859." She was about eight years old when she worked on the quilt. They taught them young in those days.

Aside from the fact that it is a delightfully livable home, "Three Trees" is also a working farm. Diversified crops are grown but it is the Black Angus cattle that attracts the eye as they graze on the low lying hills in bovine contentment.

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Margaret Perry Archer*
Mr. Henry Beverly Arthur
Mrs. Mary Frances Driver Hess
Mr. John Joseph Kivlighan*
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